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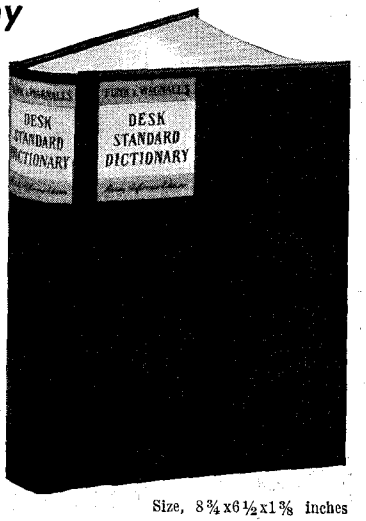

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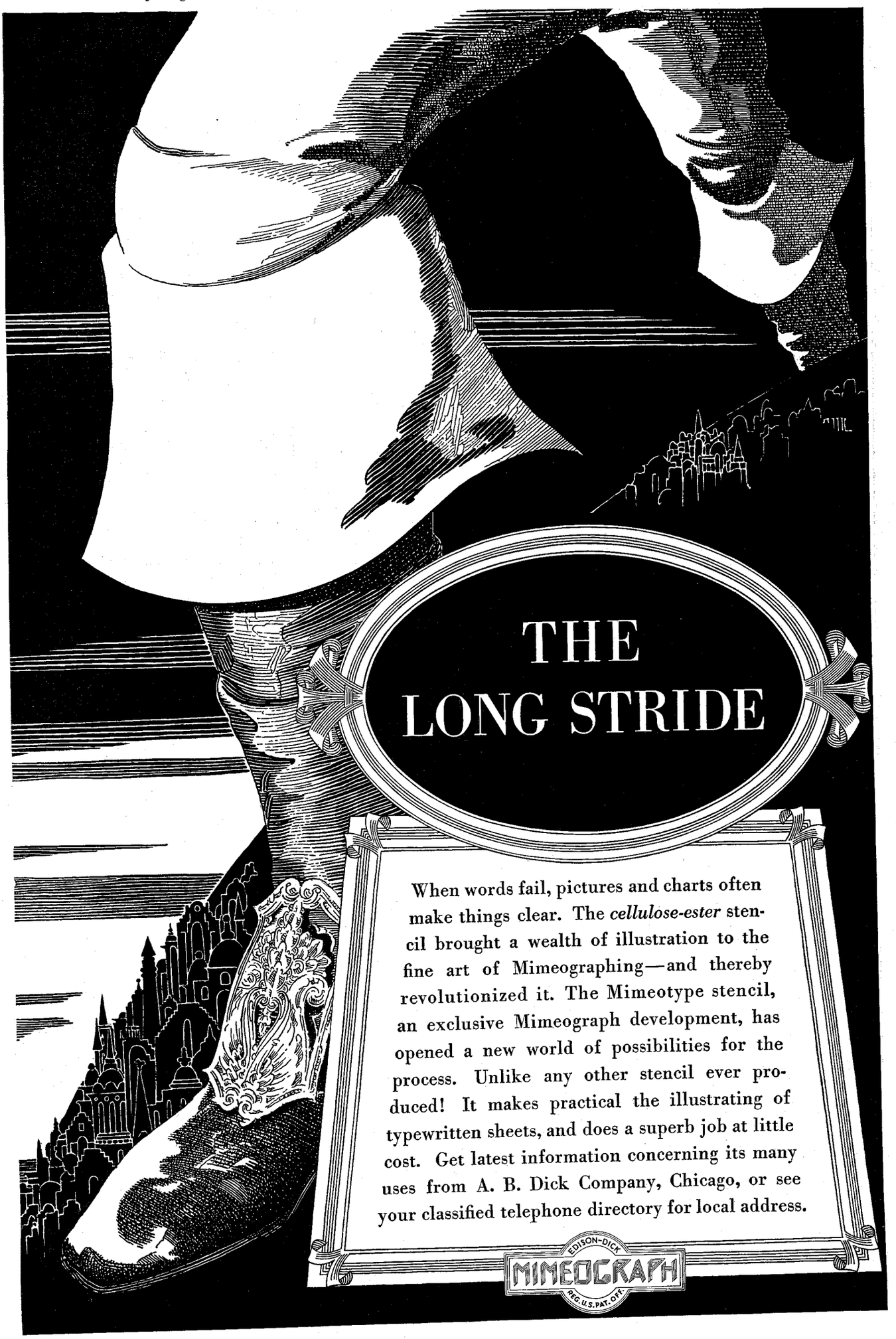
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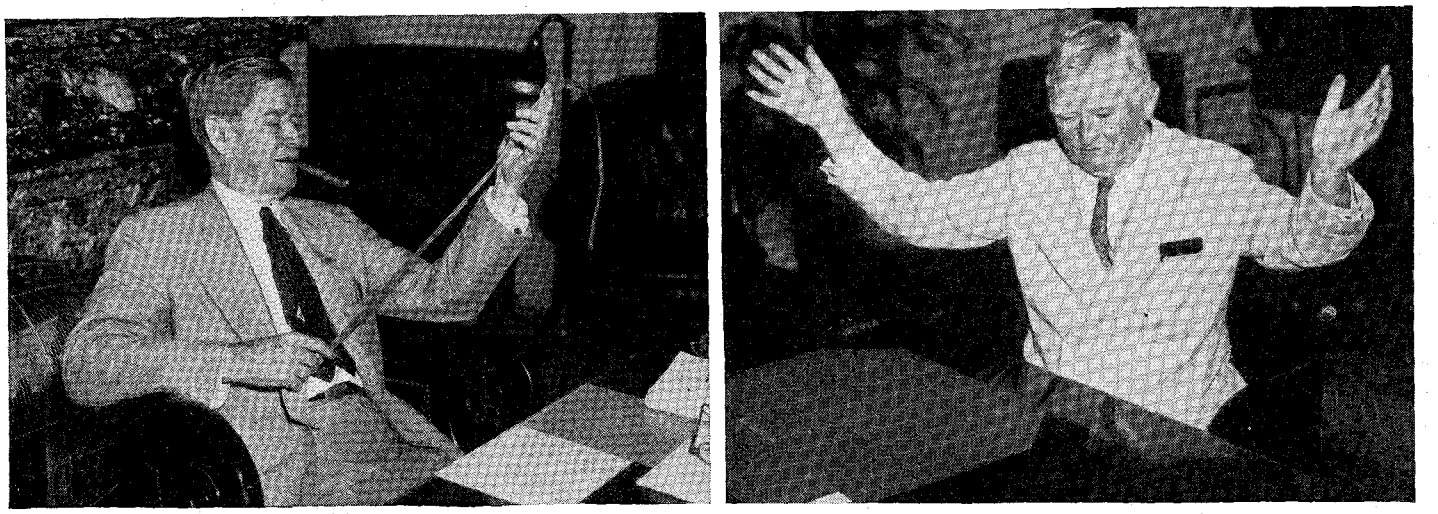
NEW YORK, AUGUST 31, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NEW DEAL RESTS ITS CASE—First Session of Seventy-Fourth Congress Rushes Through Last of Administration's Social-Reform Program and Turns to Country



Acme photographs

Two Texans look homeward: Representative James P. Buchanan (left) *scans his rail ticket, and Vice President Garner clears his desk*

A "horse and buggy" tempo irks President Roosevelt. He intimated as much when the Supreme Court outlawed his NRA. The President prefers to picture the New Deal as a knee-action, stream-lined, sixteen-cylinder motor.

When Congress, convening last January 3, put this vehicle into motion again, the President handed it a road-map to Security drawn by himself and told it to drive straight ahead.

It passed the first sign-post three months later, appropriating the staggering sum of $4,880,000,000 to take 3,500,000 unemployed persons off the relief-rolls and put them to work.

After detouring to reject World Court adherence and to raise the bonus threat, Congress reached the second sign-post in mid-August, completing a program of insurance against the major vicissitudes of life—notably unemployment and old age—designed to aid some 30,000,000 Americans.

Along the way it stopped to repair the NRA and other damaged New Deal agencies. Late in May it collided head-on with the Supreme Court, stalled, and had to give the New Deal an overhauling.

Final Spurt

Congress rounded the final curve last week, hitting a few bumps and raising a cloud of dust. Bewildered bystanders, waiting for the air to clear, realized that it would be weeks before they could discern all that final spurt had meant.

Nevertheless, a few facts were obvious.

The first session of the Seventy-Fourth Congress had concerned itself primarily with social reform, rather than with stimulating business or promoting foreign policies. Even the tax bill, which had delayed adjournment and made Washington's hot summer seem hotter than ever to the perspiring legislators, emerged, with its mere $250,000,000 in revenue, as a wedge into wealth rather than as a budget-balancer.

Clean Slate

The President saw the calendar cleared of most of the projects he had pressed. Last week's burst of speed left by the wayside only such matters as were not yet ready for action—among them legislation on ship subsidies, pure food and drugs, war-profits, commodity exchange and water-carrier regulation.

Up until the revolt of a Senate bloc against cotton-loan reduction postponed the adjournment set for last Saturday midnight, spectators jamming the corridors of the Capitol saw Congressmen, many with tickets home already in their pockets, dispatch one bill after another to the White House.

Representatives who had stood the strain (fifty were reported ill) wiped their moist brows, and Senators sighed with relief.

Besides the 9,245 bills and resolutions which had been offered for consideration in the House, and the 3,467 in the Senate, along with 15,000 appointments, there had been many time-taking and energy-consuming investigations. Inquiries into lobbying and munitions commanded the blackest headlines, but there were countless others.

"Regardless of weather conditions, Congress had a right to be tired," R. L. Duffus wrote in the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) as the eight-month session neared the end.

"It had passed the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Bill and the Social Security Bill—both measures of far-reaching importance, requiring hard study for any one who wished to understand them. It had tinkered with New Deal agencies, extending the term of the RFC, increasing the scope of the HOLC, revamping the NRA after the Supreme Court's shattering decision. . . .

"It had fought the President to a standstill over the Patman bonus inflation bill (a nerve-racking experience, if there ever was one, for members anxious to retain both votes and patronage) and lost by a narrow squeak when the Senate refused to override the President's veto. It had fought the President again over the 'death sentence' clause in the Holding Company Bill and this time had defeated him.

Dizzy Sum

"It had added 40 per cent. to the enlisted strength of the Army and authorized the building of twenty-four new war-ships rolling the total military and naval appropriations up to a peace-time record of $830,000,000. It had expanded the borrowing power of the Government by the dizzy sum of $11,500,000,000. It had begun to wrestle with the 'little NRA' for the bituminous coal industry contemplated in the Guffey bill."

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader in the upper house, proudly appended:

"We have passed laws affecting mines and minerals, railroad transportation, extending deposit insurance. . . . We have added to the farm-credit law, providing for loans to farms for crop production and harvesting, declared a policy in regard to soil-erosion, amended the home-mortgage financing act

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Major Measures Passed, January 3 to August 17

Work-Relief—Appropriated $4,880,000,000 to supply jobs through public works for 3,500,000 employables on relief-rolls.

Labor Disputes—Created a permanent national labor-relations board to insure collective-bargaining rights, and prohibited company-dominated unions.

Social Security—Provided nation-wide systems of unemployment and old-age insurance, assistance to mothers and children, disabled, and sick.

Home-Owners—Authorized the HOLC to float another $1,750,000,000 of bonds to help refinance distressed home-owners.

Tax Extension—Continued for another year between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 of nuisance taxes.

NRA Extension—Continued a skeletonized, fact-finding Recovery Administration force until next April.

Appropriations—Regular annual outlays, not including the Third Deficiency Bill, totaled $8,153,208,000.

Transportation—Extended the office of Federal Coordinator for one year and gave the Interstate Commerce Commission motor-bus and truck-service control.

Farm Credit—Reduced interest on mortgage loans and permitted loans to live-stock crops.

benefiting the tenant-farmers and share-croppers; regulated petroleum shipments; reenacted railroad-retirement legislation . . . we have also enacted legislation benefiting tobacco-growers along with other agricultural products."

Decisions rendered by the Supreme Court against the President's policies increased this load.

Triple Blow

In May came the famous triple blow, scrapping the New Deal's attempt to regulate wages and hours in industry generally, voiding the farm-mortgage moratorium law, and rebuking the President for removing a Republican employee from the Federal Trade Commission.

The Court plainly gave notice that Congress must not delegate legislative authority to the President, nor interfere with transactions which do not constitute or directly affect intrastate commerce.

Thereafter much time was devoted to patching legislation riddled by court decisions, or devising substitutes which might withstand court attack—the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the railroad-retirement bill, the TVA and AAA amendments, the alcohol-control bill.

President Roosevelt invited a showdown in the Supreme Court on the powers of Congress when he urged legislators not to let any doubts as to constitutionality block the Guffey Bill. Apparently he was not to be swerved from this intention by such pleas as that made by Walter Lippmann, publicist, in a radio address last week.

"These are the closing days of a period in American history," Mr. Lippmann declared. "The adjournment of this Congress marks the end of that national emergency which the President proclaimed when he was inaugurated on March 4, 1933. . . .

"There ought to be no hesitation in declaring that the emergency is over, that blanket powers, that blank checks, that personal government, that sudden announcements and hasty legislation are no longer necessary and are now to be put aside."

Defense

The charge that Congress has been proceeding recklessly moved Tully Nettleton to defend it in *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.):

"In some cases this charge arose out of the extreme magnitude of the subjects the New Deal leadership undertook to legislate upon and the extent of the changes it tried to accomplish. . . .

"The session of 1935 has been much more deliberative than were those of 1933 and 1934, and has tended, as was proper, to look more toward the permanent aspects of legislation than to act frantically under the supposed lash of emergency."

As the session lengthened out, November, 1936, the month when the next national election will be held, drew distractingly nearer. Congressmen found themselves worrying about the political consequences of their acts and about groundswells agitating public sentiment.

"Incredible"

"The political results of the session seem incredible" to T.R.B., who writes from Washington to *The New Republic*, a weekly of Leftist opinion.

"The plain evidence of one's eyes and ears is that the Republican Party has been greatly strengthened . . . and that Mr. Roosevelt has been pushed to a position slightly left of center."

This in spite of the fact that the two most important Administration measures, the work-relief program and the Social Security Bill, received a large number of Republican votes, were accepted by many conservatives, but were opposed as too mild by the Left-Wingers. Also President Roosevelt twice took the conservative side:

That Elusive Melon

—Page in the Louisville Courier-Journal

Major Measures Passed, August 17 to August 24

Banking—Revised the national credit-control structure and gave the Administration increased power over bank credits and currency.

Railway Pensions—Set up a retirement system for railway employees as a substitute for the law invalidated by the Supreme Court.

TVA Amendments—Broadened and clarified the New Deal's biggest power project, protecting it against restricting court decisions.

AAA Amendments—Revised original farm-aid act to meet court objections and extended regulation to another basic commodity—potatoes.

Rivers and Harbors—Authorized $528,000,000 for projects and gave Congressional authority to Parker and Grand Coulee dams.

New Taxes—Increased levies on estates, excess profits, capital stock, corporation income, large individual incomes, gifts and intercorporation dividends.

Coal Stabilization—Established government control of working conditions, prices and trade practises in the bituminous industry.

Utilities Regulation—Established government control over holding companies in the public utility field, with modified dissolution provision.

Alcohol Control—Continued Federal control over the traffic in intoxicating liquors, replacing NRA code.

Gold Suits—Outlawed suits against the Government to recover damage on account of the abrogation of the gold contract in Federal obligations.

Farm Mortgage Moratoriums—Replaced the act declared unconstitutional in May.

Neutrality—(See Page 7).

"By agreeing to an extension of the NRA automobile code last January and by his dramatic veto of the bonus he sent the reactionaries into pæans of praise. One might naturally suppose that by now he would have established himself as the Right-Wing leader, and that his opposition would be entirely from the left."

It obviously was not. Conservative editors joined in an opposition whose breadth and depth were one of the most striking side-issues of the Congressional session.

Resistance from the right intensified as Charles F. Risk of Rhode Island was seated in the House of Representatives during the closing days. He had been elected as a red-hot enemy of the New Deal.

Verdict?

Yet, despite setback in Rhode Island, in the Supreme Court and, once or twice in Congress, President Roosevelt still smiled. As Congressional leaders prepared to leave, he asked them to keep in mind, for the January session, preservation of "such social and economic advantages" as were gained under the NRA. For all practical purposes, the case for the New Deal was in.

Now the question was, "What would the country think of it?" Both major parties were already turning to the electorate for the verdict.

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"To Keep Us Out of War"

Merely a Notice to the World That the United States Will Cling to Its Neutrality—If It Possibly Can—But Writers Wonder How Effective This Will Be

"The time has come to put an end to this hell-born business. I don't want my boy to die to enrich somebody."

On the floor of the Senate, Homer T. Bone, Democrat of Washington, was demanding immediate action to guarantee American neutrality while Mussolini plunged ahead toward his war with Ethiopia. He wanted neutrality in this threatened war—or any other war.

Senators listened, their eyes fixed on the short, wiry figure. On their desks were newspapers carrying head-lines which screamed that England and France would ask the United States to cooperate in the application of economic restrictions against Italy. In that they saw threat of involvement in a European war.

"Let us act this time in advance," Senator Bone said. "Let us act before it is too late. Let Congress show a little statesmanship. There are times when we must rise above petty politics and think in larger terms."

Plainly, the Senate agreed. Senator Bone was expressing the demands of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee headed by Gerald P. Nye. He was supported by Senators Nye; Huey P. Long, Democrat, of Louisiana; Bennett C. Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, and Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan.

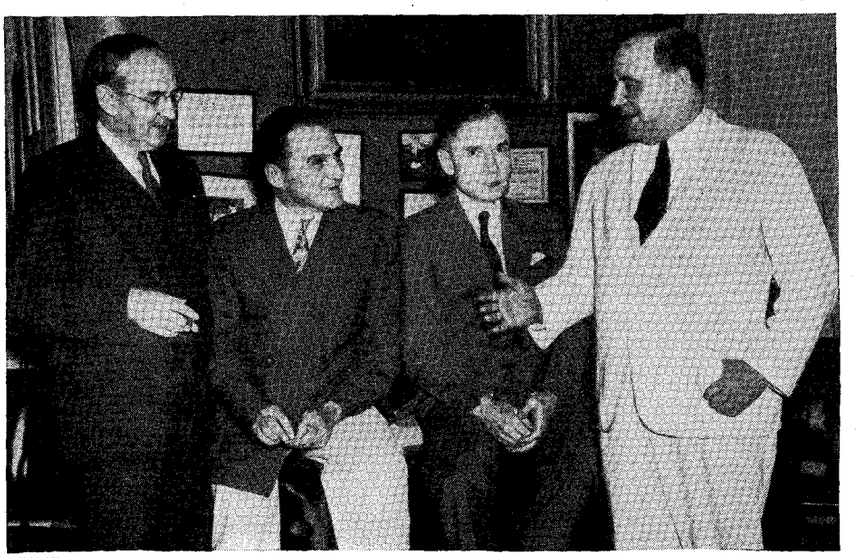
Alarms

The Senate had become alarmed. Harried by the heat, bedeviled by a heavy legislative program, anxious to end the session, and relax at home, it suddenly changed its course as it saw war-clouds sweeping over Europe. In a dramatic flare-up, and backing their demands with the threat of a filibuster, the Nye Committee members and sympathizers called for immediate action "to keep us out of war."

They got it. Next day Senator Nye was slapping Senator La Follette on the back, and, the next moment, enthusiastically shaking hands with Senator Clark. The Senate had rushed through the Pittman neutrality resolution in twenty-five minutes.

We Take Our Position!

—*Sykes in the Philadelphia* Evening Public Ledger



Wide World

They want to keep us out of war: Left to right—*Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg, Gerald P. Nye, Homer T. Bone, and Bennett C. Clark*

Thus the way was paved for the Administration's compromise and the action by the House, and from all of it there came a notice to the world that the United States would cling to its neutrality.

The authors of the Pittman resolution "freely admit there are major flaws in their proposals," according to Arthur Krock, Washington Correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.).

"They do not deny that a confused, or prejudiced, or fire-eating President could use it to involve us in the very war it seeks to exclude. For example, Japan has never admitted it has made war in China. But under this resolution, if China declared that war exists, the President could proclaim it as a fact, refuse munitions to both participants, exclude our shipping from those waters, refuse to protect Americans in undefined 'zones,' and, incidentally, call Japan a liar. This would be the odd, but inevitable, effect of a peace-keeping resolution."

The resolution accepted by both Houses was a compromise between Congress and the White House. The Administration had wanted a neutrality program conferring discretionary power upon the President, permitting him to discriminate between combatants in the matter of embargoes. But the Senate demanded a mandatory resolution.

Rehashing the long neutrality controversy with Germany that finally sent the United States into the World War, the Nye bloc were not willing to adjourn until "the President's hands had been tied."

This was accomplished when the White House, apparently fearing that a straitjacket neutrality policy might be rushed through, yielded to a temporary plan whereby arms shipments to all nations at war would be mandatorily barred until February 29, 1936. When Congress reconvenes in January, it will seek to evolve a comprehensive plan of neutrality.

The resolution was rushed through the House, while the Senate was excitedly discussing a London dispatch quoting Senator James P. Pope, Idaho Democrat, as predicting that the United States would not be able to keep out of the next war.

History

The neutrality resolution rounds out a chapter of American history that began with Washington, and reached its great climax under President Wilson, when Germany, after a protracted controversy, finally proclaimed unrestricted submarine warfare.

Even in the early days of the nation, as W. T. Stone recently pointed out in *The New Republic*, "Jefferson found, to his sorrow, that he could not enforce an embargo on our trade with the warring nations of Europe.

"The storm of protest from Southern planters and New England merchants was overwhelming and effective.

"The embargo was withdrawn, and, within a short time, we went to war to defend our rights on the seas. Will we act differently to-morrow? . . . An arms embargo might perhaps be enforced in the event of another European war. It might also be possible to impose a ban on loans and credits. But it is an open question whether the attempt to suppress all foreign-trade contraband would keep us out of

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How Not to Keep Out of It
—Elderman in the Washington Post

war, or produce a reaction so violent as to force us into the conflict."

Discussing neutrality legislation in the September *Harper's Magazine*, Ernest Angell, a New York lawyer, concludes:

"Until we have devised effective methods to check propaganda, the wall with which it is proposed to defend our neutrality is open to flank attack. Even when the projected wall is completed by this addition of barriers to propaganda (if, indeed, it is practically possible to erect such barriers), the wall will still be insufficient, because America is in and of the modern world, and can not at a given moment be effectively shut off from it, sealed away in a safe little comfortable isolated corner. Ultimately we must accept conscious responsibility for the part which we play—and in most respects enjoy—in this tormented, jealous, suspicious world."

It remained for the New York *World-Telegram* to resurrect *Mark Twain's* long-forgotten "War Lord's Prayer," written without irreverence, but with considerable wonderment toward mankind. He said:

"I have told the whole truth in that prayer, and only dead men can tell the truth in the world (it was not to have been published until after his death):

"O Lord our God, help us to tear their soldiers to bloody shreds with our shells; help us to cover their smiling fields with the pale forms of their patriot dead; help us to drown the thunder of the guns with the wounded, writhing in pain; help us to lay waste their humble homes with a hurricane of fire; help us to wring the hearts of their unoffending widows with unavailing grief; help us to turn them out roofless with their little children to wander unfriended through wastes of their desolated land in rags and hunger and thirst, sport of the sun flames of summer and the icy winds of winter, broken in spirit, worn with travail, imploring Thee for the refuge of the grave and denied it—for our sakes, who adore Thee, Lord, blast their hopes, blight their lives, protract their bitter pilgrimage, make heavy their steps, water their way with their tears, stain the white snow with the blood of their wounded feet!"

President's Challenge to Youth

Young Democrats in Milwaukee Convention Cheer Advice in Radio Address to Correct Errors of Their Elders

Youthful Mennonites from South Dakota, beaming through their rough beards, Navajo-blanketed Southwesterners, and other Young Democrats of America seized banners in the Milwaukee Auditorium last Saturday night and paraded around the hall as in a national convention.

Eagerly, 15,000 of them had just heard a special radio address by President Roosevelt.

The speech, crowning point of a two-days' convention, during which Frank Wickham, thirty-four-year-old Assistant United States District Attorney of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was elected president, was loudly cheered.

The Young Democrats of America is two years old. Postmaster General James A. Farley is credited with assisting in building up this party youth movement on a scale not attempted heretofore by the Democrats. James Roosevelt, son of the President, has been serving as its secretary. He did not attend the convention owing to illness. Brother John was there, because he "felt some member of the family should be present." He said he was having "a fine time."

Both the Republican and Democratic parties are making concerted efforts to gain the support of the 9,000,000 persons who, it is estimated on the basis of Census Bureau figures, will be of voting age in 1936 and who were too young to do so in 1934. Some of these, however, for various reasons will not be eligible to vote.

Trust

Directing himself to youth rather than to party members, the President said: "I, for one, am willing to place my trust in the youth of America. If they demand action as well as preachments, I should be ashamed to chill their enthusiasm with the dire prophecy that to change is to destroy. I am unwilling to sneer at the vision of youth merely because vision is sometimes mistaken."

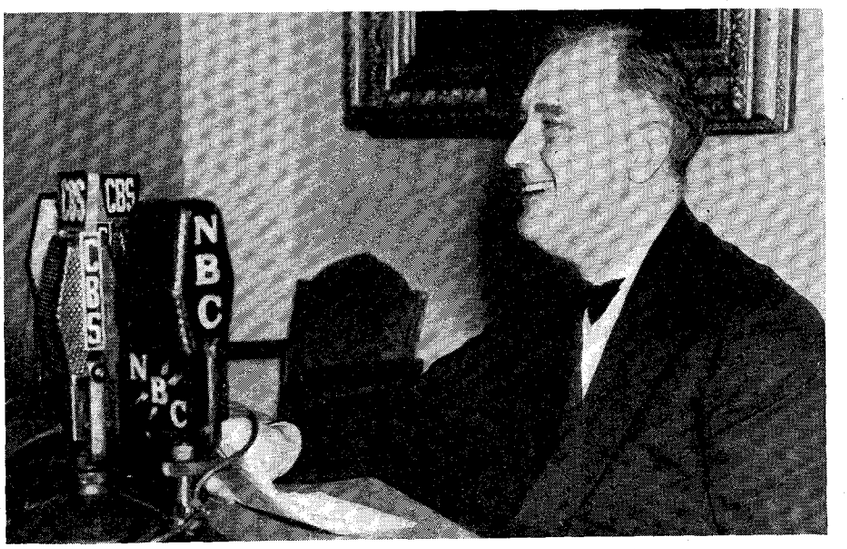
Informing his hearers that it was youth's task to correct errors, and that their dreams are finer, more unselfish than those of the older generation, he said: "You place emphasis on sufficiency of life, rather than a plethora of riches. You think of the security of yourself and your family that will give you good health, good education, good working conditions, and the opportunity for normal recreation and occasional travel. Your advancement, you hope, is along a broad highway on which you are not traveling alone, on which you are accompanied by thousands of your fellow men and women advancing with you. . . .

Cooperation

"People have learned that they can carry their burdens only by cooperation. Let me emphasize that, serious as have been the errors of unrestrained individualism, I do not believe in abandoning the system of individual enterprise. The freedom, the opportunity that have characterized American development in the past can be maintained if we recognize the fact that the individual system of our day calls for the collaboration of all of us to provide, at the least, security for all of us. Those words 'freedom' and 'opportunity' do not mean a license to climb upward by pushing other people down."

In conclusion Mr. Roosevelt addressed a message of confidence to American youth. "Unite and challenge!" he counseled. "Rules are not necessarily sacred—principles are.

"The methods of the old order are not, as some would have you believe, above the challenge of youth."



Wide World

President Roosevelt at the microphone: To youth—"Unite and challenge Rules are not necessarily sacred; principles are"

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56 Unofficial Judges

Constitutional Lawyers Scan New Deal for Liberty League

Only the nine black-robed Justices of the United States Supreme Court can say, officially and clinchingly, whether or not the various parts of the Roosevelt New Deal square with the Constitution.

But any one may express an opinion, and, of course, the more he knows of the subject, the more weight his opinion will receive.

Probably a good deal of weight will be given to the opinion of the fifty-six men who will examine the constitutionality of New Deal legislation under the auspices of the American Liberty League.

Splitting into subcommittees, the fifty-six lawyers, a sort of unofficial Supreme Court, will examine each of the New Deal's important aspects. Their opinions will be read aloud in no still and august court-chamber. They will simply be printed, monthly.

But they will be awaited and debated none the less. So much is sure when, among the fifty-six, are such men as John W. Davis, former Democratic candidate for President; Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor of Massachusetts; James M. Beck, former Republican Representative from Pennsylvania; David I. Reed, former Republican Senator from the same State, and Frank J. Hogan, crack trial-lawyer of Washington.

The American Liberty League, a non-partizan organization, was incorporated in August, 1934, by a group of prominent and conservative Republicans and Democrats. According to Jouett Shouse, its president, "It is definitely not anti-Roosevelt."

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt has twitted it, declaring that it laid too much stress on protection of property and too little on protection of citizenry. To him, he intimated, it seemed like an organization formed to uphold only two of the Ten Commandments.

BUSINESS IS IMPROVING
DEMONSTRATING THAT THE NEW DEAL IS A SUCCESS!
—
STICK WITH IT
BUSINESS IS IMPROVING
IN SPITE OF THE NEW DEAL POLICIES
—
THINK WHAT A G.O.P. ADMINISTRATION COULD DO!

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Encouraging—Altho Slightly Confusing

—Herblock for NEA Service

Is New England "Forgotten Land"?

Voice of Cabinet Committee on Cotton Textiles Rasps Ears of Yankee Mill-Owners, but Governor Curley Is Cheerful

President Roosevelt's Cabinet Committee on Cotton Textiles has spoken, and to New England mill-owners its voice sounds harsh and rasping. For the Committee has recommended continuing the processing-tax on cotton which the textile manufacturers have heatedly opposed.

Heartened by the recent election to Congress of Charles Francis Risk, Rhode Island Republican who campaigned against Roosevelt policies in general and the AAA processing-tax on cotton in particular, the mill-owners had hoped for—tho they hardly expected—something different. Their disappointment is keen.

Dexter Stevens, Vice-President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, denounced the decision. "It is now quite plain," he said, "that the cotton-textile industry, like industry in general, can expect no constructive aid toward recovery from Washington."

Gloomy

The head of one of the largest textile plants believes that, "Without question, mills all over New England will be compelled to close. When we are forced to raise the price of our product because of the processing-tax it restricts demand."

Other manufacturers charge Secretaries Daniel C. Roper, Cordell Hull, and Frances Perkins with being dominated by the fourth member of the Committee, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, champion of the processing-tax, who, they claim, has criticized New England industry adversely in the past. They characterized the report as "evasive," "dodging," "a farce."

H. Stiles Bridges, Republican Governor of New Hampshire, condemned it wholeheartedly. "The Cabinet's action," he said, "brings New Hampshire face to face with a crisis.

"The attitude of the Administration may work hardship on the tens of thousands employed in the textile industry of New England. During the campaign we heard much of the 'forgotten man.' The New Deal is making New England the 'forgotten land.'"

Cheerful

However, James M. Curley, Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, was cheerful about the Committee's findings. He believed they would prove "most helpful," and said:

"The prevailing impression appears to be that the ills of the cotton-textile industry are of recent origin, and only manifested during the Administration of President Roosevelt. The contrary is true. The ills were in existence for ten years prior to his assuming the office of President."

North Con

The Boston *Herald* (Rep.) declares the Committee's findings are an insult to New England. It says:

They Never Look Like the Pictures

—Jensen in the Chicago Daily News

"The workers in the cotton-textile industries . . . believe they have been gypped. . . . New Englanders will conclude they have been badly bamboozled. . . ."

"The President's select Cabinet Committee has spent four months on this study. . . . If they had intended to offend and insult New England they could have made just this kind of report."

Striking the New Deal between the eyes, the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.) states:

"By this report, New England is forcibly reminded that she is the helpless orphan of the Roosevelt Administration . . . the President's Committeemen have now made it clear, over their own signatures, and in the most certain terms, that the voters in the recent Rhode Island election were right. The mill-cities and the hard-pressed textile employees of New England have nothing to hope for, and everything to lose, from the New Deal."

South Pro

As was perhaps to have been expected, the Southern press views the situation more complacently. Says the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.):

"No feasible substitute for the processing-tax is at hand. It is the backbone of the agricultural adjustment system on which depends the cooperative power of the growers to control production in the interest of stable and equitable prices. Such control, by its increase of the farmers' purchasing power, works to the advantage of the country's business as a whole."

Expressing the opinion of other Southern papers, the Shreveport *Times* (Dem.) declares:

"The road to compromise was rejected. . . . Sensible men will conclude from this that the AAA cotton program is far better, far more sound, than its critics would have the American people believe."

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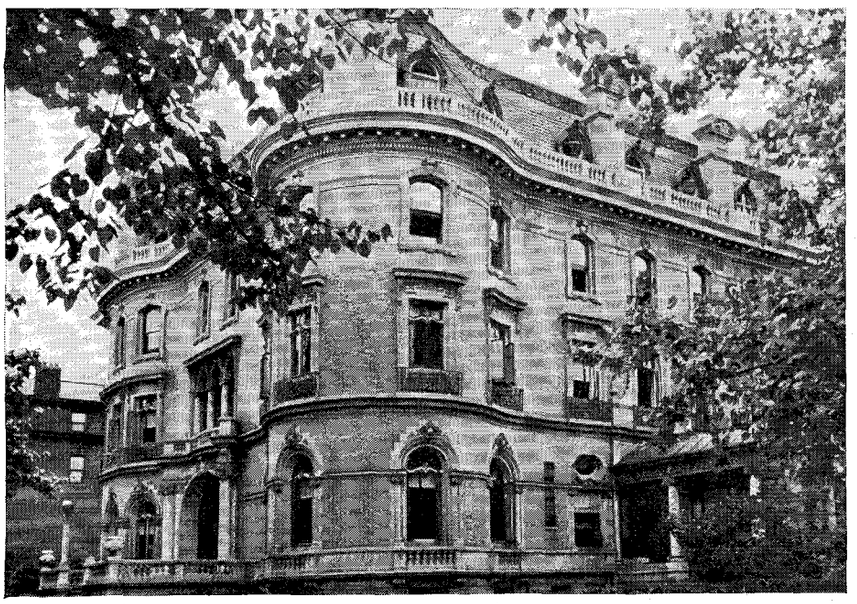
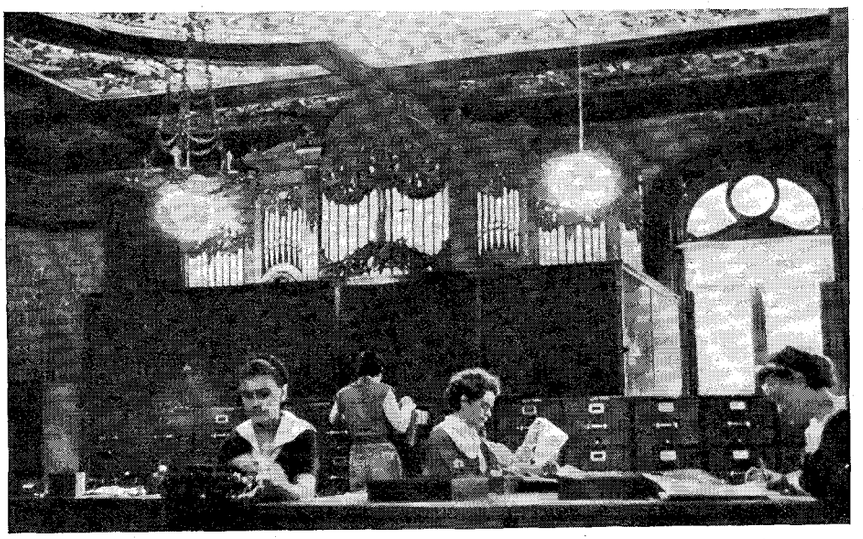
"Alphabet Soup" in a Washington Mansion



The Walsh-McLean mansion, famous in Washington social life since 1895, now a workshop of the New Deal's Suburban Resettlement Division



This mighty organ is now boarded up and silent, while all through the house resounds the clicking of typewriter-keys of Federal employees

Washington has had a hard time trying to find places to put the agencies and bureaus of the New Deal, which Alfred E. Smith once lumped together with the phrase, "alphabet soup." The most recent one which set forth in need of a home is the Suburban Resettlement Division of the Resettlement Administration. Rexford Guy Tugwell heads the Resettlement Administration.

At 2020 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., this division solved its temporary problem by taking over the fifty-four-room Walsh-McLean mansion, once the scene of entertainments for the Prince of Wales and the late King of the Belgians. It was built in 1895 by Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado copper-king, and father of Mrs. Edward B. McLean. The house came into its greatest social and political fame during the Administration of President Harding, who was a close friend of Mr. McLean.

The candid-camera photographs on these two pages show the house as it now stands, just after the Suburban Resettlement Division moved in a few weeks ago. The confusion of converting a mansion into a workshop is apparent everywhere.

Contrary to published reports, Doctor Tugwell has not moved in, but still is holding forth in the Department of Agriculture Building. He and the other New Dealers have taken a good deal of ribbing about the McLean house, and only rarely he puts his head inside to look around.

This division still is very much in the formative stages of its program. The aim is to provide suburban homes for, and within the means of, city workers who now live in crowded or slum areas. Surveys are being made to determine what cities will receive first attention. Preference will be given to cities with over 100,000 population.

Meanwhile, the stenographers of the Suburban Resettlement Division are having a very fine time eating lunch on the grand staircase and riding up and down in lace-grilled elevators where princes and ambassadors used to meet in the days before any one knew about "alphabet soup."

Photographs by Thomas D. McAvoy

Cellophane helps to protect tapestried walls in the grand salon, amid confusion of office routine

Milk and sandwiches for lunch, on the grand staircase, where stands a playful statue

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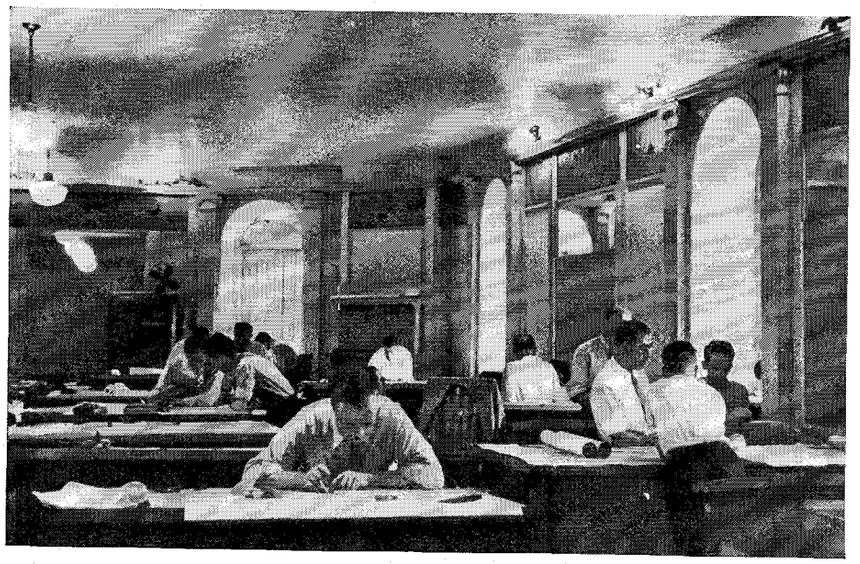
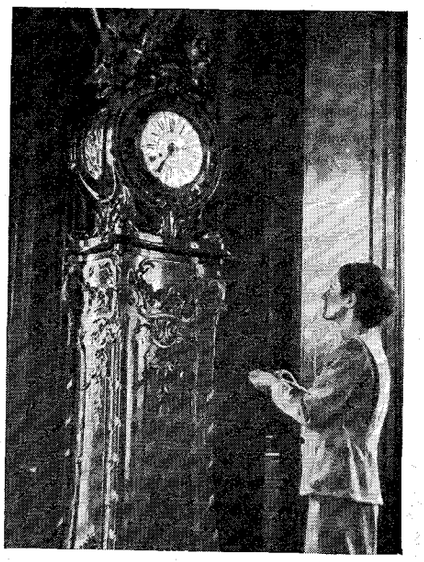
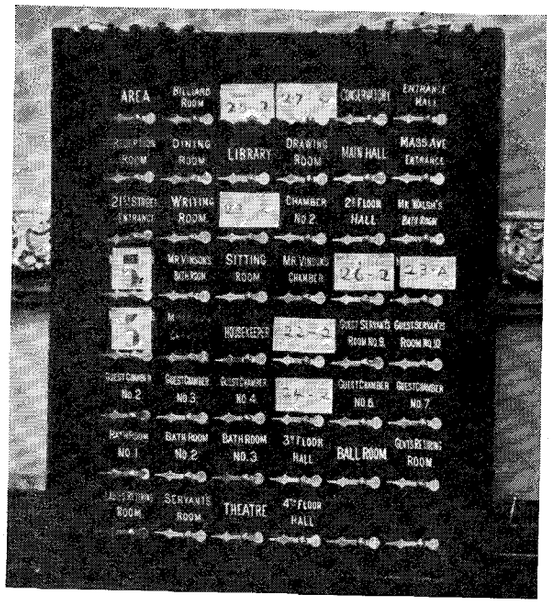


Drawing plans for new homes for wage-earners, in the grand ball-room, where the McLeans formerly entertained in jeweled splendor

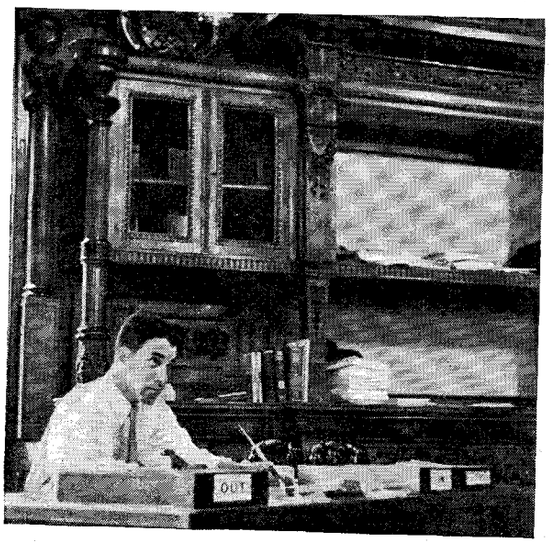


A stenographer sets her watch by a gilded clock in the front hall

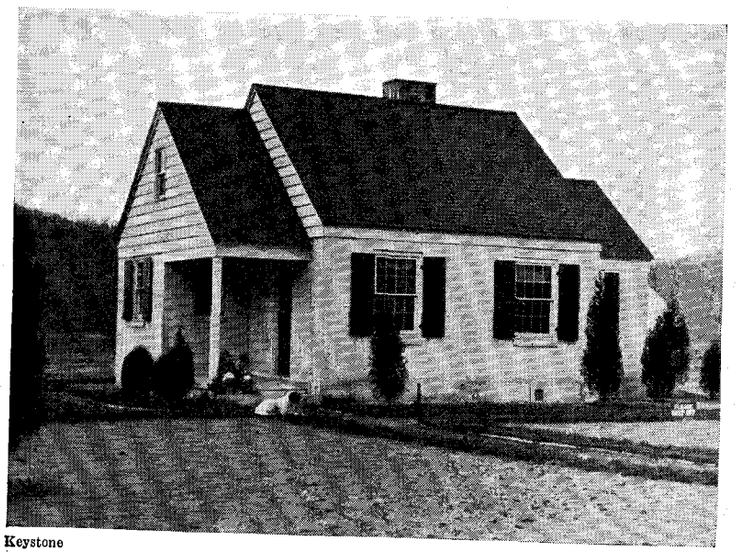


"Did you ring, sir?" McLean house bell-board, showing new office numbers

Suburban resettlement goes forward while the angels sing in what used to be Mrs. McLean's boudoir



Neat, new desk of an "alphabet-soup" official in the McLean dining-room



Keystone

Out of the fifty-four-room McLean mansion will come plans for little homes in the suburbs like this one

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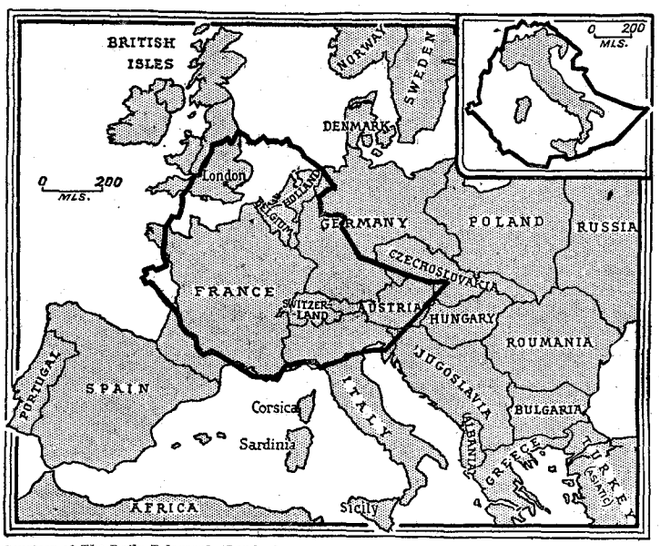
Modern Cæsar and the League

Sanctions Menace Those Who Apply Them to Italy, Says Il Duce—the "Cold Draft of Reality on Geneva's Hot Air—Smashing the League to Smithereens"

Every year in Ethiopia people await with eagerness the "Maskal Feast," on September 27, when the end of the season of rains is celebrated. New life is kindled in men, women, and children. The "maskal" is a tiny yellow flower, most like the daisy Europeans and Americans know.

Its full bloom at the end of September, this year, while thousands of hostile Italian troops hem in the Ethiopians, or are ready to fly over them with murderous bombs, may mean death. A long-looked-for sunlit Ethiopian sky, greeting the modest "maskal," may find it the muted, colorful tocsin of war. The "maskal" will flower again next September, surely, but the brilliant Ethiopian sun may discover, as has happened in a remoter land, how the flowers "blow between the crosses, row on row."



Courtesy of *The Daily Telegraph* (London)

Heavy line shows the boundary of Ethiopia superimposed on the map of Western Europe. Inset shows the same boundary placed around Italy.

Dread of such tragedy was not lessened in the minds of Italian and Ethiopian mothers by the defiant utterance of Premier Benito Mussolini on August 23 that "Italy will pursue her aims with Geneva, or without Geneva, or against Geneva." In an exclusive interview given at Rome to Ed L. Keen, European Vice President of the United Press, Signor Mussolini said also that for the last forty years Ethiopia has been hostile toward Italy.

Ethiopia, he insisted, disregarded an Italo-Ethiopian treaty of friendship, signed in 1928. He charged Ethiopia with having "attacked our soldiers, killed our officials and civilians," and with having prepared "an army to attack us."

Parallel

Furthermore, he declared:

"I can not believe that Italy's action in Ethiopia, which partakes of a purely local and colonial character, can influence—as is asserted in some quarters—the development of the policy of European collaboration, to which it has given and is still disposed to give, entire adherence.

"These operations of ours differ in no way from the various military operations which other colonial Powers have conducted in Asia and Africa. It is necessary to eliminate the fire-brands.

"You have done much the same thing in America. How did you push your frontier back? You took possession of it by force from the Indians and Mexico.

"The United States consisted originally of thirteen Colonies on the Eastern Seaboard. Now you span the Continent."

Precision of Signor Mussolini's attitude shows in a statement quoted by *The Daily Mail* (London), in which he said that if sanctions are voted against Italy by the League of Nations Council, at Geneva, on September 4, Italy "will immediately leave the League, and it should be realized, without possibility of misunderstanding, that whoever applies sanctions against Italy will be met with the armed hostility of our country."

That is what he told G. Ward Price, of *The Daily Mail*, with whom he talked last Monday. Asked if there was any possibility of his changing his mind toward Ethiopia, Signor Mussolini replied: "Not at all, unless Ethiopia gives in. We can not draw back now. Two hundred thousand rifles in East Africa would go off of themselves."

Signor Mussolini's plain speaking to the world, as begun in the interview he gave the United Press, followed an emergency meeting of the British Cabinet, on August 22, after which it was made known that Britain was ready to act collectively, with the other members of the League, in upholding the Covenant, but would not attempt to lead them.

The British Government, according to London correspondents, would remain in close touch with the French Government until the League Council meeting on September 4. Also, it was related, it would continue to seek, through diplomatic channels with the Italian Government, the possibility of negotiating a peaceful settlement between Italy and Ethiopia.

Among cabled editorials from the European press to THE LITERARY DIGEST *The Sunday Dispatch* (London) spoke of Mussolini's avowal to pursue his aims "with Geneva, without Geneva or against Geneva," as a declaration which "sends a cold draft of reality through the hot air of the Geneva Palace of Mischief, and through the corridors of European capitals." In a full column editorial, *The Daily Herald* (Laborite organ of London) said:

"The conquest of Abyssinia is but part of a mightier story: the resurrection of Italy, and the great, historical return of Rome to imperial status. To so tremendous a movement of expansion he suggests that the League of Nations Covenant can not apply. It is necessary to say that such a theory smashes the League of Nations to smithereens, destroys all hope of the rule of law, and brings the world back to anarchy."

In France, *Le Temps*, semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, remarked that Il Duce has "once again specified, especially for the consumption of England, the reasons for Fascist Italy's attitude regarding Ethiopia."

Italy's Case

Premier Mussolini's months of warlike preparations loosed such a torrent of war fears in Europe that Italian justification of his cause has been largely overlooked. One Italian defense was made by Alessandro Lessona, Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, in a speech in the Italian Senate.

"The Ethiopian Empire, such as it is to-day," he said, "represents the vilest subjection of an African people, with centuries-old traditions of independence, to another African people, the Abyssinians."

As reported in *Oriente Moderno* (Rome) he charged that the Abyssinians, "by means

"Sanctions"

That mystifying word "sanctions" in Article XVI of the Covenant of the League of Nations means penalties imposed on any member resorting to war. [See "sanctions": *New Standard Dictionary*.]

The war-making nation is deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members.

The penalties are, first, breaking off trade and financial relations with the aggressive Power. All intercourse between the nationals of the other members and the nationals of the State violating the Covenant are forbidden. Also, all financial, commercial, and personal intercourse will be prevented between the Covenant-breaking State and any other State, League member or not.

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of arms handed over to them by European merchants, have in the last forty years destroyed the Emirate of Harrar, the Kingdom of Caffa, the Kingdom of Uolamo, thus constituting a vast colony exploited by slavery and serfdom."

Signor Lessona alleged also that Emperor Haile Selassie I "has not even been able to secure that minimum of security which is necessary for the initiation of civil and economic development."

[Ethiopia, as the subjects of Emperor Haile Selassie call it, is spoken of in the British, French, and Italian press as Abyssinia.]

Lament

Another Italian apologist, Luigi Villari, lamented that British public opinion has failed to grasp the essential features of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute and in *The English Review* (London) he added:

"The British view is that Italy's future action might jeopardize the prestige of the League, and the system of collective security, and if in the past Great Britain did acquire vast colonial possessions, often by violence, to-day this is no longer possible because the League is there to prevent such action.

"The Italian retort is that it is all very well for Great Britain to invoke the League now, when she has secured all she wants, by flourishing the Covenant in order to prevent others from doing what she did so successfully in the past."

Signor Villari, distinguished as a publicist, and with a record of extended foreign service for his country, went on to say that there is a wide-spread feeling that it is grossly unfair to place Italy, a highly civilized country with over twenty centuries of progress behind it, "on the same footing as Abyssinia, a conglomerate of barbarous tribes where the military caste of one of them governs, or rather misgoverns, all the others." He continued:

"False Pretenses"

"Abyssinia, it is true, is a member of the League of Nations; but she was admitted to that body in 1923 under false pretenses. She had undertaken, as a condition of her admission, to abolish slavery; yet in the past twelve years, in spite of sundry edicts and prohibitions, slavery flourishes as before, and, according to Lady Simon's book 'Slavery,' there are at least 2,000,000 slaves out of a total population of 10,000,000.

"The most serious aspect of the dispute is the rift which it has brought about in British-Italian friendship. These two countries, allies in two wars, and never at any time enemies, were always traditionally friends, and, to-day, they are two of the chief pillars for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

"As long as they continue to collaborate, together with France, it is extremely improbable that the forces of anarchy and disruption will be let loose, and even Germany is bound to come in, as, indeed, is desirable But, if Britain and Italy split apart, there is nothing to prevent those dangerous forces from rising up and plunging Europe into chaos."

Schacht's Warning to Nazis

President of Reichsbank Says Terrorists Endanger State Program; He Exhorts Thrifty to Lend Savings to the Reich

Keystone

Reichsleader Hitler and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, whose warning to Nazis was censored

"I shall make them responsible for it, if the financial and economic completion of the task set up by the Fuehrer is made impossible."

To Nazi terrorists pursuing a campaign of persecution against Jews, Churches, Freemasons, and various other alleged enemies of the German State this solemn warning was uttered by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank.

Muffler

When Germany's economic dictator, very tall, lean, slightly stooped, and of the modest schoolmaster type, sounded his watchman's rattle on August 18, the official German News Bureau muffled all tones which were unsatisfactory to Nazi extremists. What the German press featured was his rallying-call to all Germans to put their shoulder to the wheel of financial recovery, Doctor Schacht said:

"There is no better or more useful investment for any German than to lend his savings to the German Reich. Everybody must, therefore, in his own interest, see to it that the gigantic reconstruction work of the Fuehrer is continued and completed by putting his savings in the service of this urgent task until normal world economic conditions have returned."

Some Germans on whom the flail of Doctor Schacht's tongue-lashing was merciless he specified as "the people who, during the night, heroically smear window-panes, who placard every German buying from a Jewish store as a traitor to the nation, who declare every Freemason a scoundrel, and who, in the justified battle against political pastors and chaplains, are now no longer able to distinguish between religion and the misuse of the pulpit."

Jewish business men still could conduct their business activities, he went on to say, but it was a matter for the Reich Government to decide whether, and when, restrictions should be made. Those who did not submit to this stand of the Reich Government, he held, would be responsible if the task of solving German financial and economic problems were to fail.

Reaction

Immediate reaction throughout the nation to Doctor Schacht's speech, according to Berlin cables, showed in additional instances of measures directed against Jewish business men in various parts of the country. In fact it seemed that he had only kindled in Nazi extremists a flame of greater persecutional excess.

One of the most important Nazi newspapers, of the industrial West in Germany, the Cologne *Westdeutscher Beobachter* ("West German Observer"), by way of reply to Doctor Schacht, said in part:

"The Jews' provocative behavior has resulted in reports from numerous villages and towns indicating that Jews are barred from migrating from these localities. . . .

"In conclusion, let it be emphasized that by conceding Jewish activities in various fields within a Jewish community Germany does not want to indicate that Jews must live in an indicated manner within the State. There is another way recommended by every German and available to every Jew. It is: 'Emigrate! Emigrate!'"

Protest

Doctor Schacht made emphatic protest to Chancellor Hitler against the censoring of his speech in the German press. At a ministerial conference on August 21, when his protest was among the subjects considered, there was a clash between Doctor Schacht and Dr. Josef Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Director, and spokesman for extreme National Socialist principles.

The dispute, wrote Otto D. Tolischus, in a Berlin message to the New York *Times*, "somewhat disturbed the complete harmony claimed for the meeting in the first semiofficial statements regarding it."

But while there was the renewed talk in some circles of a possible "Schacht crisis," meaning that Doctor Schacht might either resign or be forced out, such a possibility for many reasons was considered improbable in informed circles. An important one of these, according to this correspondent, is: "The anti-Jewish campaign, the violence of which mainly provoked Doctor Schacht's protest against extralegal activities, is approaching success so rapidly that any protest will soon seem academic. For as important Nazi publications boast today, the aim of that campaign—namely, to take over all Jewish enterprises and segregate the Jews into ghettos—will soon be reached in fact and in law, making continued extralegal activities unnecessary."

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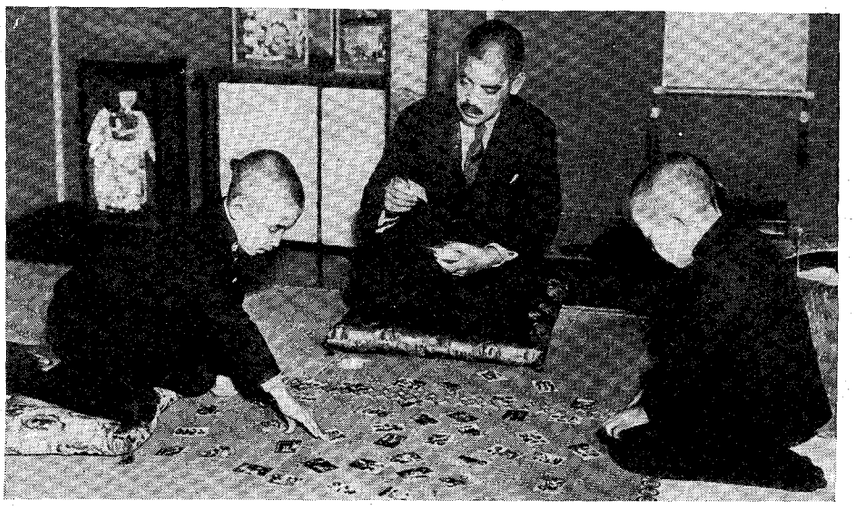
Japan Opening Door in North China

Yosuke Matsuoka, New Head of South Manchuria Railway, Says His Sole Aim Is Development of Agriculture



Keystone

A Japanese big business man at home: Yosuke Matsuoka playing an elementary card-game with his two sons

Yosuke Matsuoka, President-elect of the powerful South Manchuria Railway, and former Japanese delegate to the League of Nations, loomed again in the world's view at Tokyo on August 22. His previous appearance in the international spotlight happened when, in 1933, he announced to the League at Geneva that Japan would withdraw from it if the League condemned Japanese procedure in Manchuria. Japan's resignation became effective on March 27.

Significant

Matsuoka's second entrance on the international scene was less startling perhaps, but hardly less significant. At a luncheon he gave to foreign correspondents in Tokyo, this very westernized Japanese, who is an alumnus of an American university, said: "China is too big for Japan to develop alone. Friendly foreign cooperation, even in North China, would be welcome."

In a voice of rich inflection and with his perennial gravity, Mr. Matsuoka frankly declared that he had no particular plan either for Manchukuo, or for North China, beyond the intention to develop agriculture as much as possible, which might be profitable to the railway.

Other signs that Japan has moderated her lone-hand attitude in the Far East because of financial stress were noted, first, in the interest shown in the press and in official circles in the prospective visit of Vice President John N. Garner; and, further, in continued rumors that an Anglo-Japanese business deal is not unlikely to result from the British commercial mission of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

Matsuoka's remarks at the foreign-press luncheon on the political situation, according to a Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, were calculated to play down the idea that he is a thorough-going Army man determined to push on in North China regardless of consequences.

Chinese press-commentators have never accepted at face value Japanese protestations that Japan's policy in North China is merely to maintain order among constantly warring factions. A Peiping correspondent of the Shanghai *China Weekly Review*—an American owned, pro-Chinese publication—alleged that Japan was converting North China into a political no man's land.

Japan's desperate attempt to obtain monopolistic control over the resources of North China, he said, is motivated to an extent by the preparations for war with Russia. But, of far greater importance is the urge to get supplies of raw materials for Japanese industrial establishments, and a market for the finished products of the same industries. This informant went on:

"In none of these schemes, involving military, political, and economic considerations, are the Japanese leaders giving any thought to the welfare of the Chinese people. All are based on selfish plans for the aggrandizement of Imperial Japan."

Bitterly attacking Japan in *The China Critic*, an independent Chinese weekly, printed in English, Cheng Ch'eng-K'un compared the country's position to that of Germany on the eve of the World War, in so far as the aim of creating a world empire under Japanese domination is concerned. Yet, what Germany could do in 1914 Japan will never be able to do, he asserted and said further:

"But, if she ventures so far afield as to set the magazine of Asia in explosion, despite the confidence of her militarists, her clever system of espionage, the intensely nationalistic feeling of her people, and her elaborate war-machinery, which are largely imitated, the Empire of the Rising Sun will eventually come to the realization that, in furthering her program of territorial expansion, Japan may have played for self-destruction."

Comintern Helmsman

Dimitroff New Secretary-General of Communist International

Georgi Dimitroff, the Communist who was exiled from Germany after having been acquitted of the Reichstag arson plot, saw a sudden rise in his political stature when he was elected Secretary-General of the Communist International. "Long live Dimitroff, wise, courageous helmsman of the Comintern!" was the cry in various languages that greeted the selection at the close of the twenty-five-day session of the Communist International Congress.

Altho both the press and speakers hailed him as leader of the Comintern—under Stalin, of course—it was pointed out in Moscow dispatches that he remains merely a member of the Executive Committee. According to *Pravda*, an official organ of the Communist Party:

"The Congress is a historical landmark on the road of the workers to the goal of overthrowing slavery and exploitation. The new tactics of the United Front will remove the working class from reformist influence and bring it to the revolutionary class struggle."

The "reformists" referred to by Russian Communists are non-revolutionary labor leaders, such as the Second International, the French Socialists, or the American Federation of Labor.

Pravda also announced that the world membership of the Communist Parties in good standing had increased from 1,676,000 in 1928 to 3,148,000 (the figures include the membership of the All-Union Communist Party). Communist membership in capitalist countries increased from 445,300 in 1928 to 758,500.

Foreign anti-Communist critics in Moscow took the view that the Congress was a big show with a lot of sound and fury that did not mean much. Such critics, according to Walter Duranty, in a cable to the New York *Times*, pointed out that the Communists have been heavily defeated in Germany, Italy, and Spain and have made no dent on the "reformist" hold over workers in the United States and Great Britain.

The Man With the Knife in His Teeth

—Le Rire *(Paris)*

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Topics in Brief

(The Foreign Scene)

MUSSOLINI hints that he has some terribly deadly stuff to use on the Ethiopians from the air. We just wonder if he is figuring on broadcasting an amateur-hour program.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IN Germany your faith is your political misfortune.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

PUZZLE — All nations are busy preparing for war which none of them wants.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

AS we understand it, Mussolini just wants to do Ethiopia good and thinks he has enough army to do it.—*Dallas Morning News.*

IT would be interesting to hear the African situation discussed by the Ethiopian Prime Minister and the Italian King. —*Louisville Times.*

TAKING everything into consideration, probably the steadiest job in Europe to-day is building pigeon-holes in Geneva.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ITALY announces her lowest unemployment since 1930. We suspected that there was a lot of work to do in North Africa. —*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

A PROMINENT Nazi has been expelled from the party for conduct unbecoming a member. He must have given a woman half the sidewalk.—*Detroit News.*

"Look Out, Boys, Civilization Is Coming!"

—Will Dyson in The Daily Herald *(London)*

MUSSOLINI says he will go through with whatever he starts. Wilhelm Hohenzollern said the same thing and he has been through for seventeen years.—*Helena Independent.*

WERE Italy prosperous Mussolini might be persuaded to compromise by giving a parade. —*Toledo Blade.*

MASS of 600 tons of rock fell from Gibraltar into the sea. Is nothing stable these days?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WE are not pacifist, but the next recruiting sergeant that gets us sure has to be a big guy. —*Dallas Morning News.*

ABOUT the only explanation for nations still getting together and signing "solemn and binding" treaties is force of habit. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

IN Welsh the Minister of Transport is called "Rhagair Gan y Gweinidog Cludo." Mr. Hore-Belisha, however, takes it in quite good part.—*Punch.*

AS we understand it, Goering and Goebbels are Hitler's G-Men. Their job is to stamp out the pernicious churchgoing element.—*New Yorker.*

RUSSIA is reviving its movie industry, and also tightening divorce requirements. This is not the coordination we expect of the new Utopia.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THINGS look bad in Europe, but the real disturbance will start when some of the warriors begin trying to borrow money.—*New York Sun.*

IT might add a little to the next Olympic Games if they were to add a contest to see which nation could run longest with an unbalanced budget.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A SOVIET official has advised citizens to write, not send telegrams. Does that mean that they will also be urged to do their Christmas shopping late and say it with something other than flowers?—*Baltimore Sun.*

NEWS from the Arctic of efforts to explore a mysterious region where some unknown force drives ships off their course reaches these latitudes just in time for the dog-day silly season when sea-serpents and other marvels of the great deep flourish best.—*Springfield Republican.*

THREATS of higher taxes find all France in more or less open revolt. At home or abroad, 50,000,000 Frenchmen can't be wrung.—*Portland Morning Oregonian.*

THE Suez Canal has made $10,000,000 the last ten months on Italian transports and will catch them coming back. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A PLOT to assassinate Mexico's President has been foiled. His Excellency has held office for two years, we believe, which seems to be par for a Latin-American course.—*Troy Times Record.*

MUSSOLINI was probably wise to postpone his war until fall, but if he wants front-page publicity he'll have to try to work it in between the World Series and the beginning of the football season.—*Southern Lumberman.*

DENMARK will not permit the importation of any more American automobiles after the first of the month. No doubt the trouble is due to the difficulty in keeping one of our cars inside the kingdom when in high.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE news that Ababa is pronounced Ah-wah-wah rather complicates things. It looks as if the Ethiopian struggle would be fought with wayonet and wullet.—*Detroit News.*

THE British Government has ordered a bevy of American chorus-girls out of its country. They were probably suspected of trying to get back part of that War-debt.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MORE than 2,000 German newspapers, it is reported, have closed up since Hitler came in. He seems to be the leading exponent of the idea that no news is good news.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

AFTER reading the list of Nazi "enemy groups" now under persecution, including Jews, Catholics, Protestants, veterans and what have you, is it not in order to ask—Who are the Nazis?—*Chicago Daily News.*

DORIS DUKE CROMWELL'S husband announces in Hongkong that the newly-weds are coming home in October to take up the Roosevelt menace in a serious way. Until then we must all just try to be patient.—*New Yorker.*

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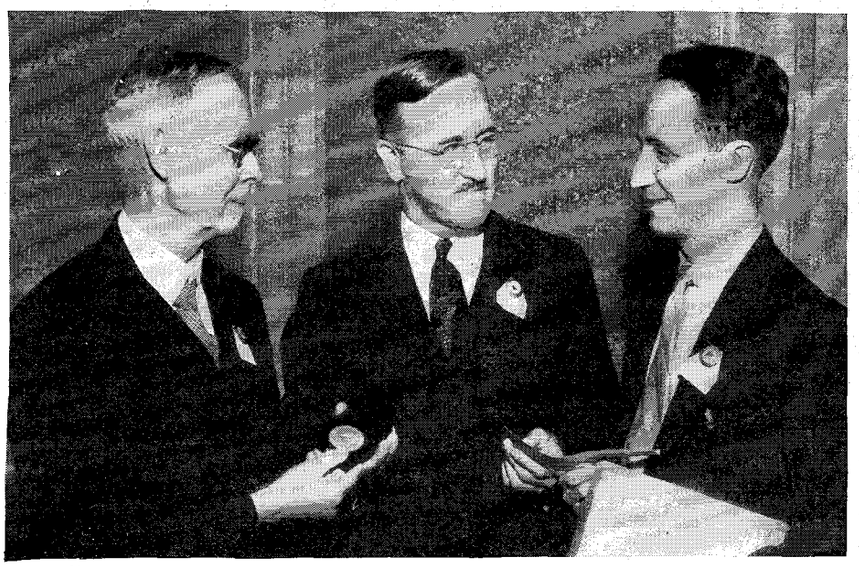
Chemists Eye the Gas-Tank

With Geologists Forecasting Petroleum Shortage in Five to Eight Years, America's Master-Synthetizers Turn Attention to Problem of Blending Adequate Gasoline Substitute



Wide World

To Dr. William Alfred Noyes (left) *the abolition of war is science's greatest task, and he said so when Dr. Roger Adams* (center) *presented the Priestley Medal to him;* right, *Dr. Raymond M. Fuoss also received a chemistry award*

When *John Jones*, average American motorist, goes driving on a Sunday afternoon he may not think of chemists, but the chemists, nevertheless, will be thinking of him—and he may be wise to get used to the idea of synthetic fuel in his gas-tank.

In five to eight years the United States may be facing a petroleum shortage which may curtail the use of present types of fuel-oil, kerosene, furnace-oil, and gas-oil, bring lighter, smaller cars, and make this spendthrift country dependent in peace and war upon foreign supplies of the black gold. In recent years it has been the world's heaviest oil-producer and most prodigal oil-user.

This report, delivered before the ninetieth meeting of the American Chemical Society in San Francisco (California is one of the country's richest oil-producing States), brought 1,000 chemists a new challenge last week. It was a studied estimate by two prominent New York oil-experts, for the guidance of producing firms.

The authors, Dr. Luther Crocker Snider, geologist for Henry L. Doherty and Company, and Dr. Benjamin Talbott Brooks, a consulting chemical engineer, estimated the known reserves of oil in the United States at ten to twelve billions of barrels, about ten to fourteen years' supply at the present rate of use. But oil-fields rapidly decline in production, then continue for years to produce small amounts by pumping.

They concluded therefore that the shortage will make itself felt in about five years. Thereafter, oil will be available for some time, but at increasingly higher prices.

The chemists attending the San Francisco meeting correctly viewed the coming shortage as a challenge to their profession.

As soon as it is profitable to substitute them, fuels from oil-shale, hydrogenated coal-fuel, and fuel-alcohol will be put on the market. Millions of dollars in new investments will be necessary to make the change. Prices of furnace-oil, kerosene, and other low-grade oils probably will jump faster than gasoline, because these will be cracked or hydrogenated (combined with hydrogen under heat and pressure) to make synthetic gasoline.

And along with synthetic fuel, the American of the near future probably will find himself using some of these other new substitutes, announced at the meeting:

Sugar from dahlias: Dr. Wray M. Rieger, of the University of Southern California, has discovered a commercially practicable process for extracting levulose, or fruit-sugar, from dahlia-bulbs. It is twice as sweet as cane-sugar.

Light from nitrogen: Prof. Worth Huff Rodebush, of the University of Illinois, reported that occasional discharges of electricity through tubes containing nitrogen and oxygen will cause the mixture to emit continuous "cold" light. Houses might be lit, he believes, by occasional pulsations of electricity through such tubes.

Blood from calavos: Prof. LeRoy S. Weatherby and Miss T. Coony, of the University of Southern California, tested calavos, California's salad-fruit, found they contained iron, copper, and organic radicals which form the framework of hemoglobin, the blood's oxygen-carrier. Miss Coony fed calavos to anemic rats; they recovered quickly.

Anesthetics from hay and grain: Dr. Nilkanth M. Phatek, of the University of California Medical School, and Dr. George A. Emerson reported the production of many new chemical compounds containing the "furan" nucleus, obtained from hay and grain. Local anesthetics, hypnotics, germicides and fungicides so far have been produced; new war-gases are in the offing.

About 300 such papers and reports were presented before twelve divisions, meeting simultaneously in two hotels.

Synthetizer

The presiding genius over this hive of chemical talk was Prof. Roger Adams, President of the Society and one of the country's foremost makers of new artificial compounds, especially drugs.

A short, compact, active man, Doctor Adams plays golf for relaxation, and collects stamps with passion. Many a hospital patient owes a debt of gratitude to him. He was one of the first chemists to synthetize a local anesthetic which could be used in place of habit-forming cocain.

This was butyn, employed especially in eye-operations. Butesin picrate, a combined local anesthetic and antiseptic, used by bathers to ease sunburn, and by physicians to treat mild skin lesions, was synthetized by Doctor Adams.

One of his major interests is the production of synthetic compounds which contain essential useful parts of the molecule of natural compounds, but lack the poisonous or otherwise undesirable parts. In this kind of synthetization he is a past master.

Doctor Adams is forty-six years old, and heads the Chemistry Department at the University of Illinois.

Medalist

The Priestley Medal, awarded by the American Chemical Society for outstanding achievement in chemistry, went this year to Dr. William Alfred Noyes, whose work on determining the atomic weight of chlorin, studies of camphor and its derivatives, and contributions to the electrochemical theory of valence (the bonds by which atoms are held together in chemical compounds) called forth the signal commendation of his colleagues. Doctor Noyes is seventy-seven, a short, thin man, pedagogical in manner. Following the War he became intensely interested in peace movements, published a series of pamphlets at his own expense urging scientists to take the lead in bringing about world amity.

Last week, responding to the award of the Priestley Medal, he declared:

"The two outstanding problems to be solved by our generation are the abolition of war and a better distribution of the products of our industries."

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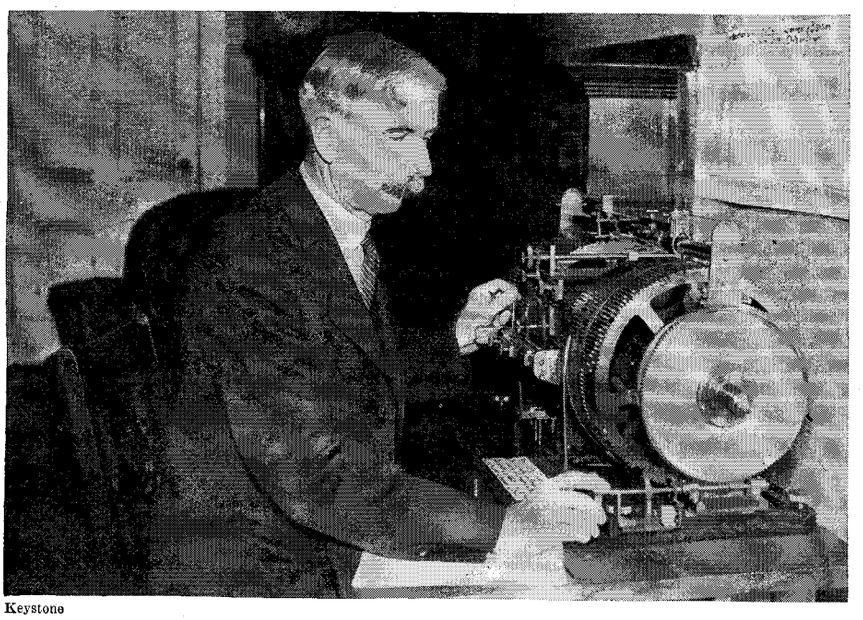
Keeping Pace With Science



Keystone

Measurer of solar heat: Dr. Charles G. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution

Secret of the Weather

With the cold, dogged persistence of a scientist of the old school, Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, fifty-three-year-old Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, years ago began to study the fluctuations in the amount of solar heat received by the earth.

He was certain that the moving needle of a heat-measuring instrument would lead him to the secret of the weather.

Smithsonian observers stationed at lonely mountain observatories in California, Chile, and Africa contributed daily measurements for a decade and a half. Nearly every summer, beginning with 1905, when he was still in his early 'twenties, Doctor Abbot himself recorded the sun's heat daily at Mt. Wilson Observatory.

To refine these observations, he developed the silver disk pyrheliometer. Then, to check up on its accuracy, he invented a more sensitive instrument, the water-flow pyrheliometer.

Still unsatisfied, he improved the bolometer, invented by his famous predecessor, Dr. Samuel Pierrepont Langley, then developed an entirely new device, the kamptometer, a more sensitive measurer of solar radiation than the bolometer, thermocouple or fly-vane radiometer, all of which detect inconceivably small variations in the heat received from the sun.

In the hands of many observers these instruments soon provided an enormous pile of measurements. The sun is a variable star, sometimes niggardly, other times pouring generous quantities of heat on the earth.

But when plotted on paper, laboriously and with meticulous care, the fluctuations measured by even the most accurate instruments still seemed random and meaningless.

Doggedly comparing them with each other, with weather-fluctuations, with tree-ring records of ancient weather, with weather-controlled laminations of clay in the bottom of old glacial lake-beds, Doctor Abbot was certain that some cyclical relation must exist among all these natural conditions.

Human brains having failed, he invented a brass brain—the periodometer. This new kind of calculating machine he fed data from thousands of solar observations. The machine gave back integrations of cycles. Solar radiation was found to have no fewer than twelve recurring periodicities, ranging in length from seven to sixty-eight months.

Added, they enabled him to predict the future behavior of the sun, but not the weather. Forecasts would run true for about fifteen years, then unexplainable reversals popped up.

He reconsidered, determined not to give up. Then came the capital discovery that solar cycles and weather cycles both would fit into a grand cycle of twenty-three years. In this grand cycle all the lesser cycles are contained as aliquot parts (to illustrate, six is an aliquot part of twelve and eighteen, since it is contained in them an exact number of times).

In 1933, the Smithsonian scientist declared that he was ready at last to put his theory to the test. He made weather forecasts for sixty-six localities in the United States, for the years 1934, 1935, and 1936. They were sealed and placed in a vault, to be compared during 1935, 1936, and 1937, respectively, with the actual weather.

Last week, breaking a two-year silence, Doctor Abbot triumphantly announced the percentage of success of his 1934 forecast:

1. Fourteen per cent. of the predictions were "bad": they bore no relation to the actual weather.

2. Seventeen per cent. were "fair": they showed for half of the year a reasonably good correspondence with observed conditions; the other half they were wrong.

3. But 42 per cent. were "good." They predicted with close accuracy the general trend of the weather throughout the year.

4. And 27 per cent. were "excellent": they hit the nail on the head almost perfectly. For example, predicted temperature-curves for Helena, Montana, and rainfall for Chicago fitted the actual curves so closely that one blotted out the other when superimposed.

Despite the "bad" failures, this is phenomenal success in long-time weather forecasting.

The predictions forecast only general weather trends; not yet do they give day-by-day weather. Thus, portions of the country that suffered drought last summer may expect a recurrence of unusual drought about 1957. Under this theory, however, it does not necessarily follow that, if September 1, 1935, proves to be a good day for a picnic, September 1, 1958, will be a good one, too.

Blame the Lunch

It required no psychologist to discover that heavy lunches lead to afternoon drowsiness, but the newest black mark against noontime satiety required a bit of research. Dr. Donald A. Laird, head of the Psychological Laboratory at Hamilton, New York, reported last week in *Science* that heavy lunches dull the hearing.

Doctor Laird has been carrying on tests of various mental functions and their relation to diet. The period of half-drowsy sluggishness following repletion at noon, he discovered, not only reduces efficiency, but cuts the sharpness of hearing in his subjects (mental workers) by more than a third.

Interesting information, but does it have any practical value? Well, proposed Doctor Laird: "It suggests that the salesman who has a noisy used automobile to demonstrate could make the noise appear less if he took the prospect out in it after his big meal of the day.

"This may also explain why dinner orchestras seem to favor volume to melody."

Myth-Breaker

Year after year there has come drifting down from the mysterious north the story of a tropical valley in Northern British Columbia—a valley heated by steam from volcanoes, dotted with palms, a paradise of verdure. The existence of this valley had almost become a part of the North American credo.

Last week a dream-breaker came to Edmonton, Canada, out of the north country: Dr. Charles Camsell, Federal Deputy Minister of Mines of Canada. Completing a 4,000-mile air-plane journey from Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Doctor Camsell declared that he had located the valley, and found the cabin of a Yukon trapper, Tom Smith, associated with the myth.

But there were no palms, no dinosaurs, no rank tangles of jungle growth. It was just a nice, wide, northern valley, growing an excellent crop of timothy-hay watered by subsurface irrigation.

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Air-Races, Testing Pilots and Planes

In a Nerve-Racking Free-for-All, Crack Speed-Flyers of Two Continents Will Compete for Coveted Thompson Trophy at Cleveland in Closed-Course Classic

Racing air-planes in the United States are built by groups of young men combining flying and engineering skill. This week their speediest products for 1935 were trundled out of secret workshops and tuned up for the National Air Races, which take place for the fifth year at Cleveland, from August 30 to September 2.

These sky-rending craft, embodying new mechanical improvements, may answer the question: Has air-racing outlived its usefulness? which was raised at the Cleveland races last year after the tragic Thompson Trophy grind.

Since 1929, the Thompson, which has drawn the world's speed-aces, has been the closed-course classic of two continents. A nerve-racking free-for-all (tho women are barred), regarded as a test of human and plane endurance, it was established by the late Charles E. Thompson, first President of the Glenn L. Martin Aviation Company.

It is the star event of the national races. This year it will be run on Labor Day, climaxing what Cleveland hopes will be the best program since the Joseph Pulitzer Trophy, forerunner of the classic, was offered back in 1921.

Death

Last year, death rode the breath-taking Thompson 100-mile course. Doug Davis, Atlanta speed-pilot, rounding a pylon at a terrific pace, toppled over and cracked up.

Still, the pilots complained that the event was dull. Obliging officials immediately stepped up the course to 150 miles (ten laps on a fifteen-mile circuit). To make things more interesting, the prize was increased from $10,000 to $15,000.

However, Davis's death, due to a structural fault in his plane, initiated a policy of safety for the pilots rather than thrills for the crowds. Meeting after the race, the pilots decided that craft to be raced this year would receive greater structural analyses, and that inspections would be made by a subcommittee named by themselves.

For the first time pilots began to question the worth of these races. Maj. James H. Doolittle, one of the nation's ace speedmen, said that "lately it appears that the value of racing is not commensurate with the risk involved."

Citing a number of plane improvements, he declared: "Not one of these new improvements is directly attributable to air-racing, but, instead, to safe, sane aeronautical development."

But, in the opinion of Prof. Alexander Klemin, of the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, New York University, the touchstone of achievement in aviation is the actual application of scientific knowledge gained. "What is achieved in a race one year may be incorporated in a single-seater fighter or a fast air-liner the next."

The magazine *Aviation* takes the view that if the races continue to be looked upon primarily as a form of competition among designers, they may be made of ever-increasing value.

"If, however, they are allowed to become simply tests of race-piloting skill, and of ability to clip pylons by a close margin, then they will degenerate into a mere public spectacle of doubtful value, a game scarcely worth the candle."

The Aero Digest lauded the practical side of the speed-races. "Just as the Indianapolis speed-races serve to test and prove new developments for the automobile, so the air-races serve as the proving-ground for products of aeronautical engineering genius."

Contestant

As picturesque as the thrilling Thompson race is one of its perennial contestants, Col. Roscoe Turner, who won last year's event at 248 miles an hour. In 1933 he finished first, too, but was disqualified on a technicality.

Colonel Turner holds the transcontinental speed-mark—ten hours and two minutes. In a telegram to THE LITERARY DIGEST he intimated he might try to lower this record in the races' curtain-raiser, the Bendix Trophy.

"I expect to cross the Continent at an average speed of 300 miles per hour," he

Testing Army's Bombers

The Army, too, is giving ships of the air exacting tests. On August 20 a gleaming all-metal mid-wing monoplane, a giant of the skies, zoomed into Wright Field, the Air Corps' experimental station, near Dayton, Ohio. It was the four-motored Boeing (299) bomber, and it had flown from Seattle, a distance of 2,100 miles, in nine hours, for an average cruising-speed of 233 miles an hour.

Known as the "flying fortress," the huge bomber arrived to enter competition for Army Air Corps bombardment-planes at Wright Field which began on August 22. From this test the War Department will select a ship from either of the three contesting companies, the Glenn L. Martin Company, the Douglas Aircraft Company, and the Boeing Company.

Keystone

How a plane takes a pylon at the air-races

Acme

Col. Roscoe Turner, speed-pilot

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said, without mentioning when. "This is a result of continuous study of stream-lining and developing of high-powered engines which we can not get in any other way (than in air-racing) because it takes a certain amount of sporting competition to encourage the operation of planes at their maximum ability."

Air-plane fever got the colonel back in 1916, but he had to wait till the War to fly. Transferred from the Ambulance Corps, he became a lieutenant in the Army's Air Service.

In 1932 he began the rocketing flights in tiny racing-planes which set a series of cross-country records. He was the first aviator successfully to lower a plane by parachute.

Last year he placed second in the London-to-Australia air-derby, wearing pink pants and a lavender coat. He has had more than 10,000 hours in the air.

The late Gov. James Rolph, Jr., of California made him a colonel on his staff. At present he holds his commission as pilot on the staff of the Governor of Nevada.

Colorful in all his ventures, in 1930 he fulfilled an old ambition to own a pet lion. He acquired a five-weeks-old pet and carried it 25,000 miles throughout the United States and Canada.

Impresarios

Two brothers are the aerial impresarios of Cleveland's national sky-classic. Together, they brought it to its present estate of national importance. They are Clifford W. and Philip T. Henderson, Managing Director and Business Manager, respectively, of the races for eight years.

Cliff Henderson began to fly back in 1911. After the War, he settled down in Santa Monica, California, to watch the progress of commercial aviation. In 1924 he organized a gigantic send-off and welcome for the round-the-world Army flyers.

When Los Angeles obtained the National Air Races in 1928, he was asked to take charge. He packed in 300,000 persons, winning national attention, so that Cleveland, host the next year, requested him to carry on.

The Hendersons went on to Chicago in 1930, back to Cleveland the next year. The lake city then made a five-year bid for the races, and, except in 1933, has staged them ever since.

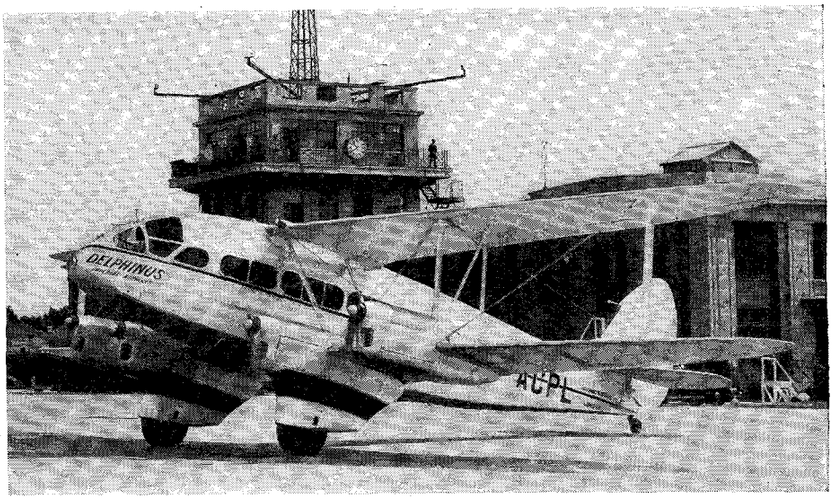
This year the Hendersons have patched up their quarrel with women aviators. There will be a race for them, the Amelia Earhart Trophy, for a maximum of 150 miles an hour.

The races are held over the municipal air-port, and are underwritten, a non-profit making enterprise, by public-spirited citizens, who, regarding the classic almost as a local institution, have built the first permanent racing plant for it.

In a telegram to THE LITERARY DIGEST, Clifford Henderson says: "Many believe that new world's records will be set in this year's 'nationals,' especially in the Thompson and Greve Trophies, and you may be fairly certain that within the next five years, whatever that speed, it will be speed flown in routine air-transport."

New Guinea—Gold and the Air-Plane

From the Day the First Flying Prospector Landed, the Conquest of This No Man's Land "Down Under" Has Forged Ahead



One of Imperial Airways' new planes on the England-Australia run

Eight years ago a few hardy Australian gold-prospectors cut their way through the New Guinea jungle, pushing up-country thirty miles from the southern coast. They had vanquished natives' arrows, animals, and the rigors of jungle life. And their reward was gold.

Within a year aviation opened up the Edie Creek gold-field, and made a roaring American prospectors' town out of Wau, once a cluster of native huts. That was in April, 1927.

Adventurers from the Commonwealth, which owns, or controls, through a mandate, the entire island, and others from insular trading-posts flocked to the El Dorado. But since the journey from the coast required from twelve to fourteen days on foot, to say nothing of jungle dangers, the gold-seekers took to the air-plane.

At Wau a rough landing-field was laid out, unique in that it was of necessity on a slope, and the machine had to alight uphill and take off down-hill irrespective of wind direction.

Air-planes, not burros, as in the hectic days of pioneer Western America, were the demand of the hour. And they arrived in flocks, etching an epic against the Polynesian sky.

Miracle

To-day, little known to the outside world, a miracle has been wrought by the white man and his great bird in this jungle fastness. There are now twenty-one air-dromes and landing-fields in Australian New Guinea (Papua); there are five companies owning twenty-five planes.

And the rough camp where the handful of original prospectors lived has become a civilized town with shops, a hospital, electric light, and radio station. All in eight years!

"From the day of the first landing of the air-plane at Wau," says the Australian Press Bureau, located in Los Angeles, "the conquest of no man's land of New Guinea has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. Development of the interior by means of the air-plane has been phenomenal. Last year more than 800,000 miles were flown between the gold-fields and Salamoa and Lae, the principal seaports.

"Nearly 12,000 passengers and 7,000 tons of freight were carried. The freight included all mails, supplies, mining and other machinery, building necessities, and, of course, the gold won.

"Prospectors began to move farther afield. It was not long before the Bulolo field was opened up. Eventually, three stout-hearted brothers, Queenslanders, managed to reach the foot-hills of Mount Hagen, 200 miles by air from Lae, a journey on foot of more than three months through country occupied by hostile natives. The mountain itself is 14,000 feet high."

When the brothers won over the natives—a sort of stone-age people—by trading with cowry-shells, other gold-seekers followed. They were the first white men to face these aborigines.

Peril

More daring prospectors pushed farther inland, to the "uncontrolled" watersheds, where the natives shoot to kill. Only parties well armed are allowed to undertake this perilous adventure.

As in the development of other antipodean territories, the missionary is following the treasure-hunter; and the natives are making them as equally unwelcome. But, to-day, the venturesome missionary is using the air-plane, too, and recently a Catholic missionary was wounded by aborigines; and only the air-plane, which carried him inland, was able to bring him out, and take him to a hospital, where he died.

Against the invader the natives have only their arrows and their "bush telegraph," which offers a strange contrast to the white man's wireless and roaring air-planes far above the ground.

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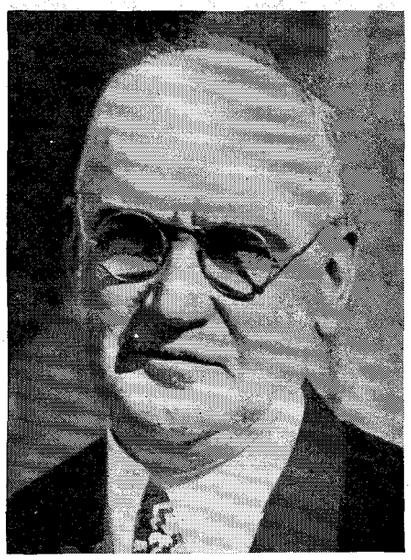
Hunting for "Reds" Among Methodists

Lively Debate Follows Campaign Against Any Social Substitute for Personal Christianity Started by Laymen at Chicago; Church Press Feels That Social Gospel Will Not Be Stilled



Bishop Francis J. McConnell, a leader of liberal Methodism

"Red hunt!" came the cry when a group of prominent Methodist laymen, meeting at the Union League Club in Chicago on July 29, started a campaign against any social substitute for personal Christianity.

The campaign has caused lively debate in religious circles.

According to a spokesman for the group, the campaign was launched to "keep a watchful eye on radicals within the communion." This is taken by some to mean a declaration of war by those who hold the purse-strings against those who preach the social gospel.

"M. E. Leaders to Fight Reds," read the head-line over the dispatch in the New York *American*, a Hearst newspaper. It was followed by fiery editorials by Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, aggressive foe of Communist activities in the United States.

Mr. Easley's editorials are directed particularly against the Methodist Federation for Social Service, with specific reference to Bishop Francis J. McConnell, and to Harry F. Ward and Miss Winifred Chappell, both secretaries of the Federation. Mr. Ward also is a member of the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, six trustees of which are said to be Wall Street bankers.

Incensed

Only a year ago some of the students ran up a red flag on the Seminary campus. Incensed, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of the institution and one of the leading Presbyterian ministers in the country, declared he did not intend to have Union Theological Seminary "used as the guinea-pig for some future Soviet."

The conference in Chicago was made up of bankers and business men, all aroused and alarmed, apparently, over the work of social propagandists in the Methodist ministry. They were called together at the suggestion of Henry S. Henschen, banker, of Winnetka, Illinois, to discuss the old issue of personal salvation as against the social gospel, which looks to the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven here and now. The question is whether "soul-saving" could not achieve the same end.

The committee on preparation of a statement to the public consisted of Charles O. Loucks, of Chicago, Chairman; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture in the Hoover Cabinet; Carl F. Keck, of Milwaukee; T. W. Appleby, of Cincinnati, President of the Ohio National Life Insurance Company, and Ernest M. Sims, of Elkhart, Indiana.

Statement

The statement will stir discussion among all denominations. For the sake of the record, it is reproduced in full:

"The fundamental object of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the building of Christian character. The message of the Church is personal, individual. True Christianity relies for its influence on social and economic conditions, upon the work of individuals who have accepted the philosophy of Christianity, and have ordered their lives by it.

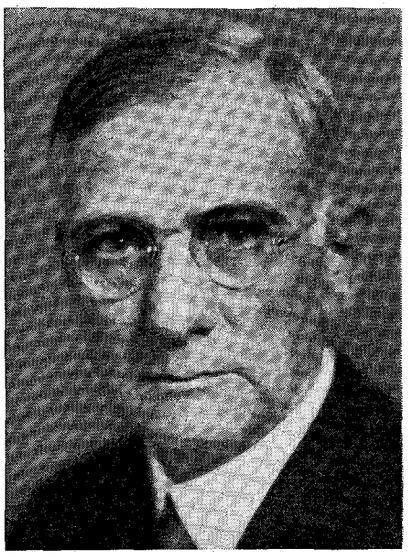
"Economic and social systems operate upon mankind in the mass. They are the result of social evolution throughout the centuries. In themselves they are mechanistic in character, impersonal in operation, and not primarily interested in men and women, or in their hopes, aspirations, or characters.

"Between the philosophy of Christianity, with its emphasis upon the personal relationship and responsibility of man to man and man to God, and the philosophy of economic determinism, which relates all human happiness to economic reward, we feel that there is essential and inevitable conflict.

"Therefore, it is the sense of this group that when the pulpit and the religious press substitute economic and social systems for the Christian ideal of individual responsibility and freedom of choice, they are losing sight of their fundamental objectives.

"The ills from which the nation and the world suffer have arisen from the spread of materialism. Those ills will not be cured by more materialism.

"We call upon Methodist ministers and laymen everywhere to join us in the study of the problem growing out of the conflict between these two opposing philosophies. We, therefore, recommend that the movement among laity begun in this meeting be encouraged, and that a continuing committee be appointed so that problems as they arise may be thoroughly studied and facts developed that may be disseminated."



Arthur M. Hyde, Hoover's Secretary of Agriculture, an aroused layman

Comeback

Quick to take up the gauntlet thus thrown down to the liberals, *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), which is itself modernistic, says that "the launching of a movement of this sort by a group representing so much economic power is certain to be viewed with dismay in official church quarters. What disasters, financial and otherwise, may not befall the denominational program of benevolence and property expansion when laymen who hold the purse-strings thus conceive themselves as engaged in 'essential and inevitable conflict' with much of the church's preaching!"

Answering

Certain that the wealthy laity of all denominations will rally to the movement, *The Christian Century* says that the group's "dogmatic rationalization of its purposes will have to be answered," that, in fact—

"It has already been answered—pulverized, would perhaps be a better verb—by a long line of Christian thinkers stretching back to the beginning of Christian theology and finding expression in the contemporary period by the group which may be said to stem out of Rauschenbusch, Gore, and Leo XIII."

The real significance of the new movement, as it is seen by the alarmed *Christian Century*, is that it "is only one part of the offensive which wealth—now that the panic of six years ago has largely passed—is launching all along the line."

The Chicago journal's fear is heightened by Mr. Hearst's "sinister influence with the lay group," and, in a later editorial, it says: "There are here the possibilities of conflict

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which would shake the Methodist Church to its foundations. . . . And it would be equally impossible to confine it to the Methodist ranks."

Pointed

Outspoken and combative as always, Dr. Lewis O. Hartman, Editor of *Zion's Herald*, Boston independent Methodist weekly, asks pointedly:

"What would the laymen who met in Chicago have their ministers do? Would they object, for example, to a scathing denunciation from pulpit and press of the diabolical methods used by utility companies in their efforts to forestall legislation affecting them? What of forged telegrams and whispering campaigns alleging that the President of the United States is insane?

"Shall we Christians, Methodists, sit quietly by preening our wings in the warm sunshine of an isolated individualism, or shall we 'cry aloud, spare not' at this colossal breaking of the Ninth Commandment, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness'? . . .

"We hope that all Methodist laymen will restudy their Bibles, and, particularly, the teachings of their Lord and Master. Let every one of us, ministers and laymen, get back to primitive Christianity, whose message embraced both the individual and society."

Another liberal organ, *The Churchman* (Episcopal), notes that "the Church League for Industrial Democracy of our own communion has long been stamped 'dangerous' and 'red' by many Episcopal laymen," who "still like to think that when Jesus talked about the Kingdom of God He was referring exclusively to some Utopia beyond the gates of death."

"Unpopular"

Less perturbed, the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) observes that if the group which met in Chicago "are starting out on a 'Red' hunt, and intend to blacklist every social-minded Methodist, whether preacher or layman, they will not go far, except in the direction of making themselves unpopular.

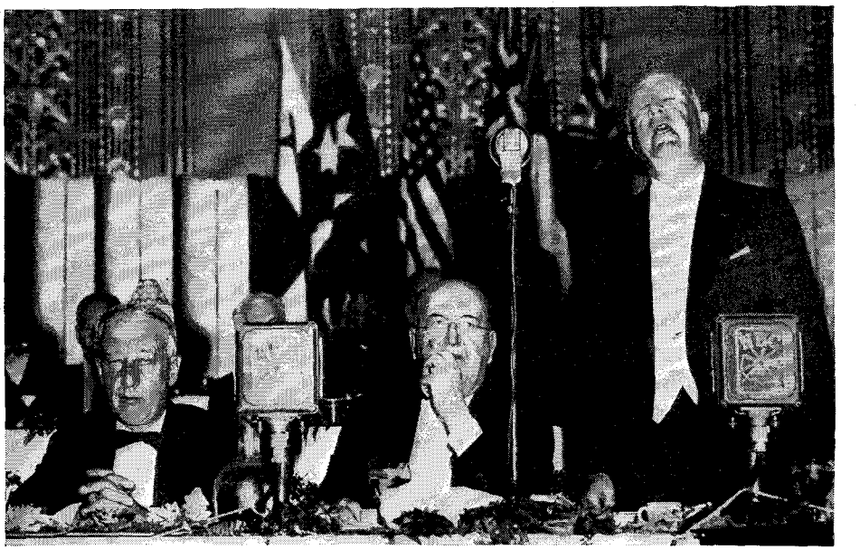
"If, however, with reason, understanding, and tolerance, they endeavor to help the great Methodist organization to protect itself from an insidious propaganda which aims at nothing short of delivering its millions of members to a particular economic and social theory and practise, they may render an invaluable service, and will deserve the confidence and cooperation of all those ministers and laymen who believe that the Church's chief business is with the hearts of men, out of which are the issues of life.

"Self-Defense"

"The Church, as such, is not concerned as to whether its members are capitalistic or communistic, but it is vitally concerned that no group, 'propagandists without political labels,' should gain control of its youth, infiltrate its teaching institutions, and lay hands upon its publishing interests. If to resist and defeat such a movement is 'war,' it is at least a war of self-defense."

Paganism, Communism, or Freedom?

Russia, Germany, and Mexico—a Blanket Indictment From the Knights of Columbus; Smith Assails "False Prophets"



Acme

When Russia, Germany, and Mexico were denounced at the Knights of Columbus Victory Dinner: (left to right) *Alfred E. Smith, Martin H. Carmody, and William P. Larkin*

Russia, Germany, and Mexico came in for a blanket indictment last week by Alfred E. Smith and Martin H. Carmody, speaking at the Victory Dinner of the Knights of Columbus in New York. The dinner was in celebration of the successful outcome of the Knights of Columbus "mobilization of Catholic manhood" last spring, when more than 50,000 men were added to the membership of approximately 500,000 to fight for Catholic action.

Delegates from Mexico listened to fiery denunciations of antireligious activities in their country, but the Knights of Columbus have no representation in Russia or Germany, where, indeed, all such religious organizations are tabu.

In his usual trenchant and vivid style, the man who rose from the sidewalks of New York to be Governor four times, and candidate for President, lashed out at Communism and paganism, and urged his hearers to keep a jealous eye on the Constitution, their "civil Bible."

"The United States," he said, "is a Christian country. We are the only country that I know anything about that puts on its cash money 'In God We Trust.' We not only recognize the Father but the Son, because we date our public documents 'In the Year of Our Lord.'

Rights

"The Declaration of Independence speaks of God-given rights. What are these rights? We speak of them as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We know what life is. We know what liberty is. But what is the pursuit of happiness? Happiness can come from only one thing, peace of mind. And that comes from an equal opportunity to serve, to learn, and to acquire property.

"The Constitution of the land you live in gives you that right not only for yourself but for your wives and children.

"It is a great mistake to say we have a property or privileged class in this country. Lincoln said property is only the fruit of labor. We have false prophets nowadays, but we do not call them that. We call them demagogs."

He expressed doubt that Communism and Socialism would get very far in this country, "because the common people have too much brains, and sense, and character."

"Crooked"

Of Mexico the former Governor said: "A Congressman recently told me that of the twenty-eight State Governments there, twenty-six are crooked. The best he could give the other two was a certificate of reasonable doubt. Almighty God is all-wise, all-just and all-merciful, and I don't see why He does not strike dead the men there who are filling the minds of children with propaganda, and poisoning their faith."

Again the matter of severing relations with Mexico was brought up, when Mr. Carmody, Supreme Knight, reviewed the efforts of the Knights of Columbus to have the United States intervene in Mexico. He said that two letters to the President had been ignored, with the result that in its quarterly meeting in Montreal, on July 23, the Supreme Council considered that "this attitude was a studied affront by the Government to the rightful protests of its citizens on a matter of such grave importance."

In voicing his own indignation, Mr. Carmody echoed "the righteous resentment of 400,000 American citizens, who voiced the views of millions of others, at what appeared to be the Government's complete repudiation of an American policy, established and honorably maintained for more than a century."

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From a Hole in the Ground to Iowa

The New York Hippodrome, for Thirty Years a Mekka for the Dramatically Curious, Undergoes One More Transformation—to Become a Corn-Belt Circus-Route

Brown Brothers photograph

Rehearsal at the Hippodrome: in the days when a bombazine skirt was glamourous, and a derby hat was the sign of stardom

There are more glamourous theaters in New York, theaters in which tradition and legend find greater hospice, but for thirty years the most resolutely famous theater has been the New York Hippodrome, a hole in the ground surrounded by a million bricks. A deep hole in the ground filled with long, mystifying alleys, cobwebbed corridors, the silted bottoms of gargantuan swimming-tanks, elephant-pens, and strange, glossy pistons which rise up and are lost in the darkness above, which bore down and are lost in black, forbidding pools of motionless water.

In the spring of 1904, two alert showmen, who had converted the rabbit-haunted dunes of a bleak Coney Island into a garish, red-painted amusement park which yielded them sleek fortunes, looked upon a waste of ground at Sixth Avenue, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, and decided, then and there, cost what it would, to build a theater to stop all theater-building.

Ample as their funds were, they lacked the whole sum needed to erect this buff and dizzy behemoth. That year was one in which John W. ("Bet-a-Million") Gates got into show business. He hadn't planned on it, it is doubtful if he ever had thought of so fantastic an enterprise, but when the Messrs. Elmer S. Dundy and Frederick Thompson had got through talking—he was in show business. He was the financier who paid for the building of the Hippodrome.

Opening

A year later, almost to the day—April 12, 1905, to be exact—the theater was opened and began a career of lights, shade, comedy, and tragedy unmatched through three bouncing decades by any other theater on this Continent. The first bill was "A Yankee Circus on Mars," and a noisy forerunner of Western drama called "The Andersonville Raiders."

To-day, thirty years later, another circus is making ready to invade the old pile, a circus with, of all things, a plot. Thirty years have taken the Hippodrome from "A Yankee Circus on Mars" through many vicissitudes and triumphs to a Billy Rose circus on Sixth Avenue.

Thompson and Dundy operated the theater for three years and from 1908, for seven years, the Shubert interests used this cavernous retreat for their spectacles. On June 8, 1915, with much flourishing of contracts and signing of legal papers, Charles B. Dillingham took command and inaugurated that overwhelming series of extravaganzas which for performance after performance lured 5,000 persons into the house.

Vanishing Elephants

It is to be admitted that the giant structure was the least of the gauds which brought 40,000 persons a week to the Hippodrome. For one thing, the show had excellent clowns, regiments of actors, acres of scenery, vanishing elephants, and, as a cap-piece to awe, a tank ninety-five feet long, forty-five feet wide, fifteen feet deep.

Into this midget ocean, eight times a week, a battalion of bathing-suited chorus-girls used to walk and disappear, thus paralyzing outlanders not used to such wholesale immersions.

Dillingham, at no small cost to his nerves and equanimity, operated these spectacles until 1923, when the Keith-Albee interests took hold. Two years later, as a result of profitable operation, it was bought by the Albee angle of the partnership for $6,000,000, and, three years later, Fred Brown bought it from Albee for exactly, to the penny, the same sum.

Toytown

Some time between 1923 and 1929, the vaudeville interests, performing explorations of the many cellars and subcellars, came upon a wide, illuminated hallway painted white. It was not used for anything, so Toytown, a baroque confection for children, was built.

In 1929, Morris Gest, remodeling the theater for the Passion Play, came upon this kindergarten nook and paled. Its incongruity disturbed him, and, without reckoning the cost, he made a gesture, imperiously, and the resort of children, young and old, was ripped out. A winding, donkey-strewn street in Jerusalem was built in its place.

In December, 1929, Brown sold the aging theater to Fred F. French, builder of apartment houses and office-buildings. The sum, this time, was $7,500,000, and the French interests gave impetus to many a nostalgic tear by announcing that the Hippodrome would be razed and that in its place would rise an eighty-three-story lance into the sky, 1,100 feet of steel and glass, surmounted by a mooring nubbin for dirigibles.

The collapse of the stock market, plus the dismaying habit of dirigibles to collapse on their own account, shattered this comely dream. But it never has actually perished as a goal for restless man: rumors

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of razing and skyscraper-building on the venerable site have clotted the real-estate air of Manhattan ever since.

From that date, until 1932, it was operated as a motion-picture theater, and difficulty was experienced in getting 5,000 persons to come at a time. In 1932, under banging gavels, it was auctioned for $2,908,263 to the City Bank and Farmers' Trust Company.

Opera

Since then it has been tenanted by grand opera at popular prices.

Once more the carpenters and electricians, the plasterers and painters are hacking the dark vault of the auditorium. The whole orchestra floor is being cleared, and, in dead center, a forty-foot tanbark ring will be installed.

From it, like the rays springing from a rising sun, will rise lengths of steel, and on these will be built tiers of seats, from ringside to balcony, bleacher-fashion. Over it all there will be hung acres of canvas, and, under that sprawl of cloth, will be staged the saga of a crippled, bankrupt circus which, supposedly, has been stranded in Iowa.

The going gets worse and worse, and the two Irish owners—mirrored by the Messrs. Jimmy Durante and that Dublin Theater artist, Arthur Sinclair—will split. In the end, they will be reunited, and the little show saved through the escapades of a runaway elephant.

Rose, having disposed of his appetite for musical comedies and gigantic night-clubs, has been muttering about a circus for a year. His desires have put into despair every one around him save the Messrs. Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht, authors, actors, scenarists, motion-picture producers.

Many months ago, Rose, striking a Barnum pose which lacked only the voice of Jenny Lind to croon the scene, said he thought a circus with a plot would be nice to own. The Messrs. MacArthur and Hecht gave each other a startled glance and got out of there as briskly as possible. Later, mulling the notion over, they recalled that, in their youth, one circus always had seemed like another and that, obviously, Rose was right: what circuses needed was a plot. They sat down and wrote one.

Plotting

It was a plot of such ample, prodigal proportion that only two places in existence could have given it foot-room. One was the actual veldt of Iowa, the scene of their mythical circus, the other the New York Hippodrome. After examining both, Rose decided that the Hippodrome was the larger, square foot for square foot.

Rose has a way of pitching a tent in the débris of the Hippodrome interior these days and nights, and staying there, sulking and muttering, and whetting up ideas. One morning, to the consternation of a corps of plasterers, he emerged and announced to those amazed craftsmen that "this September, boys, marks the fiftieth anniversary of the original *Jumbo's* death. Think of that as you drive each nail, make each nail represent circus."

The carpenters thought the diminutive producer was daft, and a few said so, and went their way pounding nails in the old fashion. But the notion set Rose afire, and the result is that the circus will be called "Jumbo."

For years the nation-wide allure of the Hippodrome was the fact that at each and every performance dozens of scampering young women in brief bathing-suits splashed to oblivion in its waters, this in a day when bathing-suits were garments not to be discussed with any lasting candor, much less plastered on bill-boards.

The present impresario, thinking this matter over, has been at pains to supply a similar magnet. He will gamble on the attractiveness of fifty singing razor-backs, the circus term for stage-hands.

Thirty years in the old Hippodrome: from Annette Kellerman in pink tights to a razor-back in blue overalls.

He Taught Russia to Laugh at Itself

To Katayev "Squaring the Circle" Is "Jest in Three Acts," but a Critic Thinks It "The 'Abie's Irish Rose' of the Soviet"

Until a bumptious, debunking young man, with a true artist's blithe disregard for police action, came along and supplied the merriment, the gravest fault in Soviet Russia was its inability to laugh, either with itself or at itself. Every act, from the building of a vast hydroelectric plant to street-sweeping, was accompanied by grim resolution which left no room for a healthful giggle.

The youth with the impertinent fingers which pointed at this gravity and mocked it was Valentine Katayev, whose equipment for the task of teaching Russia to grin was a noisy typewriter, and no fear of the frosty stares of perturbed, stone-faced officials.

The United States, with no small astonishment, learned that Russia, a land of legendary lugubriousness, could laugh when the "Chauve-Souris" came over eleven years ago. This season, in the New York theater, it will learn that Russia, through Katayev, can laugh at itself.

Description

The key to this revelation will be the first fully sympathetic professional production on the American stage of the work of a Soviet dramatist—Katayev's "Squaring the Circle," which Richard Watts, Jr., an inveterate vacationer in Moscow playhouses, has described in the New York *Herald Tribune* as "the 'Abie's Irish Rose' of the Soviet Union."

Valentine Katayev, the youth with impertinent fingers

Available for several years in the officially authorized translation and adaptation by Charles Malamuth and Eugene Lyons, this "jest in three acts," as its author calls it, has had at least a half dozen try-outs by amateur groups, but it has remained for Edward Mendelsohn to intrust a group of well-known players to the directing hand of Dmitri Ostrov for a Broadway première of the play on September 27.

"In describing the Russian play in this cavalier fashion," Mr. Watts continues, "I am merely using a free-and-easy method of defining the position it has occupied in the enthusiastic affection of Soviet playgoers since its first presentation by the Moscow Art Theater in 1928. It is not safe to be very dogmatic about anything concerned with that most controversial of lands, but I think it is fairly safe to say that 'Squaring the Circle' has proved the most popular of all Soviet comedies by a reasonably large margin."

15,000 Performances

Even under the repertory system in vogue on all Russian stages, "Squaring the Circle" is approaching its eight hundredth performance on the studio stage of the Moscow Art Theater and on the parent stage of this world-famed institution, to which it was transferred soon after its first production. By another Russian stage custom as universal as that of repertory—simultaneous production on professional and amateur stages throughout the Soviet Union—Katayev's comedy has achieved its, to us, almost incredible record of some fifteen thousand performances in seven years.

Soviet playgoers have laughed at it and at themselves, as mirrored in it.

"Possibly you do not know," writes Mr. Watts, "that 'Squaring the Circle' is a hearty and robust farce, treating of the twin problems of romance and housing in the overcrowded Moscow of the early days of the first Five-Year Plan. In somewhat bludgeon-like fashion, it narrates the misadventures of a quartet of lovers, who find that their emotional difficulties are considerably aggravated by the fact that both young men have married the wrong women, and that the lack of apartment-space forces the four of them to live together in angry confusion."

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Among the Outstanding Books

Vein of Iron. By Ellen Glasgow. [New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $2.50.]

"It's only in the heart that anything really happens," *Mary Evelyn Fincastle* used to say; and that faith runs like a theme-song through Ellen Glasgow's latest novel. War, sickness, poverty—none of these matter, if the heart be right.

"We live where we were born"—that is her second theme. Rootless we may roam the world; but if we have lost the comforting certainty of a continuing tradition, we are doomed to futility.

"Vein of Iron" is a story of a twentieth century family in the Valley of Virginia. There it had its roots; one of *Ada Fincastle's* remoter grandmothers had been carried off by Indians and returned by them, a lonely, silent woman. *Ada's* living grandmother lived in the memories of the family's past.

The old house seemed to her to beat with the pulse of past generations; its roof, its solid floor, its flames and shadows, wove in and out of her body and soul, "knitting her into the past as she knitted life into stockings." And a vein of iron bound little *Ada* to her grandmother and to her grandmother's grandmother.

Everything happened to destroy the *Fincastles*, except in their hearts. *Ada's* father, a minister, had been read out of the presbytery in a heresy trial in the 'eighties, and only a few scholars in Europe appreciated his eminence as a philosopher. Grandmother held to her ancient faith; if Truth and Duty to one's family collided, she held, no man of sense would be selfish enough to hold to his own view of truth.

"God's Law"

Grandma condemned her son, but clung to him still. *Mary Evelyn* never understood her husband's heresies, but she would have gone through the fires of hell with him. She had learned that happiness might hurt; but she was happy with him. Life was sometimes tragic to her, but never drab.

Ada grew up, unconsciously reflecting her father's heresy and her mother's faith. She loved *Ralph;* and all that mattered was in their two hearts. The "God's law" which was so clear to her grandmother meant nothing to her.

"Laws of morality" which required *Ralph* to marry a woman he did not love were sheer barbarism to her; and what shocked her grandmother most when *Ada* was an expectant mother was that *Ada* felt no shame and refused to punish *Ralph* by telling him when he could not help. Then it was that her father said to her, "You are a good woman, my child. True goodness is an inward grace, not an outward necessity."

This story Miss Glasgow tells with her old deep feeling for the land and tradition of Virginia, her rippling wit, her sense of the pathetic dignity of human character.

Ellen Glasgow, who doesn't take Southern traditions too seriously

If there is less acid in "Vein of Iron" than in many of her novels, there is no concession to the romantic tradition of the older Southern literature. She is writing a strictly contemporary American novel.

Her acid Miss Glasgow reserves for incidental references to a callous younger generation in the post-Depression chapters of her novel.

"I have faith in the next generation," said *Ada.*

"We always have faith in it," *Ralph* replied, with bitter realism, "while it's the next generation. Disappointment belongs in the present tense."

"Nobody need tell me the world is going to be any better because the young have taken it over," *Aunt Meggie* remarked when she heard how cruelly his young pupils treated *Ada's* father. *Ada* herself assured her son that some day he would learn that "Age knows all youth knows, and something more besides."

And *Ada's* father wondered whether the young would always and everywhere "confuse change with progress," whether every new age must evolve from a ferment of centrifugal forces. Perhaps, he thought, he was an old fogy, "and youth, with its cool, resentful stare, was rebuilding the world."

Worth Reading

Mary, Queen of Scotland and the Isles. By Stefan Zweig. (New York: The Viking Press; $3.50.) By the author of the immensely popular "Marie Antoinette."

The Collected Plays of W. B. Yeats. (New York: The Macmillan Co.; $3.50.) By the Nobel prize poet, seer of the Dublin theater.

The Inquisitor. By Hugh Walpole. (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50.) In the lusty Walpole vein.

The Voice of Bugle Ann. By MacKinlay Kantor. (New York: Coward-McCann; $1.25.) A sentimental folk-story of fox-hunts in the Missouri Ozarks, movingly told.

Never before has Miss Glasgow so definitely alined herself against the "younger generation." Never, in recent years, at least, has a novelist with so sharp-cutting a scalpel cut at the rootlessness of a reckless, high-speed, blatant age.

Miss Glasgow packs material for a full-size second novel in her story of the *Fincastles* and their neighbors in the Depression; and she may risk too much in risking an answer to the age. For she seems to suggest that the answer to the Depression is a return to the ancestral land; and a nation of 120,000,000 can not all escape disaster by rebuilding the moldering homes and recultivating the weedy gardens of ancestors who, building in a fresh wilderness, never dreamed of a nation of even 5,000,000.

The *Fincastles* went back. "No matter how little we have," *Ada* assured herself, "we shall have more than the first *Fincastle* owned when he cut down the trees and built the first log manse."

Moreover, going home she could lean back on her forebears' strength; "she could recover that lost certainty of a continuing tradition."

And, anyway, she and *Ralph* had an inner happiness in their hearts; and "it is only in the heart that anything really happens." There Ellen Glasgow is on safe ground.

* * *

Reared in the sentimental tradition of the South, Ellen Glasgow has shown her revolt against her environment in all of her eighteen novels.

She was born in Richmond, Virginia, on April 22, 1874, and still lives there in a dwelling more than a century old.

Because she was a delicate child she never attended public or private schools; her mother taught her the alphabet from one of Scott's novels.

Revolt

Her revolt against the sentimental tradition of the South began slowly, she admits, because she was a part of that environment and did not like to be disloyal to her friends. Therefore she wrote at first anonymously. None of her own family even knew she was writing until her first novel, "The Descendant," was finished and published.

Altho she has traveled extensively Miss Glasgow says she is a "homebody." Her home is in the heart of Richmond with an iron fence enclosing a garden in which she writes in perfect seclusion. She often entertains such famous writers as James Branch Cabell, Mary Johnston, Joseph Hergesheimer, and Hugh Walpole.

Miss Glasgow is of medium height with wavy dark hair and lively brown eyes. She finds life amusing, and altho she suffers a slight deafness, she does not allow it to become a handicap in life. Rather, she dismisses the difficulty and enters into conversation, becoming a part of everything that goes on.

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Sniffles!

"I'm sorry, but Anne is in bed. She has the sniffles and I can't let her go to school or play with anybody until she is well again."

WISE mother. She knows that sniffles may be the forerunner of any one of several infectious diseases and she helps to protect other people's children while she protects her own.

A mild case of sniffles may seem so unimportant at first that little or no attention is paid to it, but it may be the warning symptom of a threatened attack of measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or influenza. These diseases, combined, cause about one in every five deaths of children between the ages of one and nine.

The child who is "coming down" with one of these diseases is likely to spread the germs in class at school or to give them to other children at play.

An attack of measles may be a simple affair, soon over; but sometimes it causes serious complications—injured eyesight, deafness. Whooping cough may so reduce resistance that the child is more susceptible to pneumonia or tuberculosis. Scarlet fever frequently affects the kidneys and ears. All of these diseases—including diphtheria—may affect the heart and leave it permanently weakened.

If your boy or girl seems well one day and develops a case of sniffles the next, the child should be kept at home under close observation and should not be permitted to play out-of-doors or with other children. If there is no improvement within twenty-four hours and the child is feverish, send for the doctor.

Any or all of the following booklets will be mailed free on request: "Measles," "Whooping Cough," "Scarlet Fever," "Diphtheria," "Colds, Influenza, Pneumonia." Address Booklet Department 935-L.

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No More Deference to Youth

Pearl Buck Declares Parents Have "Spared the Rod and Spoiled the Child" and Made Young People Self-Conscious

American boys and girls are not getting "the breaks" doting parents believe, according to Pearl S. Buck, celebrated author of "The Good Earth."

On the contrary, she wrote in *Harpers Magazine* for September, they are being shabbily treated by those who love them misguidedly, and who fail to prepare them for life on their own.

Back from China, where she spent so many years, she has been making a survey of the young men and women about her. She is forced, she says, "for the present, at least, to feel that their environment has not been good for them." They are charming, mild, unconsciously and completely selfish.

And they are "sophisticated with a sort of pseudo-sophistication which is touching in its shallowness; they are so docile, docile to their parents or their teachers whom for the most part they ignore, and docile toward life; and nothing is so unhealthy as docility."

By docility, she does not mean that the young do not listen to their parents and teachers with interest or respect, "but they do not rebel against them as they should." Which, she finds is "a very serious indictment of the older generation, for it means they have not been forceful or meaningful enough as individuals even to be rebelled against.

"The elders are greatly to be blamed," she continues. "We ought to give our young something to rebel against just as we give our babies something to chew upon. But we have not. We have built us a race of beautiful, strong-bodied creatures with no angers and no determinations."

Sacrifice

Believing in the equal rights of every one, of every generation, she says, "I do not think there is any special reason for giving deference to youth because it is youth, as Americans seem to do, any more than I believe an adult should be revered merely because he is an adult, or an old person because he is old, as he is in China. Youth must take its chance among all the rest.

"Nothing is more devastating to any sort of progress than our American tendency to sacrifice ourselves for our children, to give them a better chance than we ourselves had . . . to hope that by so doing they will make the world better than we have been able to . . . because we have been so busy sacrificing ourselves for our children."

Rebellion

This pampering of the young, this business of depriving them of forces against which they normally should rebel with some hope of victory, has the effect of making them rebellious against life itself. And that, she feels, is "a serious state of affairs, for it is no use being rebellious against life. Life is an inexorable force; individual rebellion against it does no good."

Youth must take its chance along with the rest of us, says Pearl S. Buck

Chinese children are reared differently. They are brought up to realize that, "at some time, in every life, business becomes difficult, the hour changes, and hardship must come." They expect nothing else.

"The son of the rich man knows that all about him are the poor avidly waiting their turn, and he knows that the chances are their turn will come before he dies. The knowledge sharpens his pleasure in what he now has, lends zest to life, and prepares him with a philosophy for the day of change."

But for American youth. "They are shielded," she says, "praised, coaxed, indulged. . . . Then suddenly, heartlessly, cruelly, we push them out of this careless sunshine into life as it is. . . . After letting our children grow up in the feeling that bread drops as manna from heaven, we, in one day, tell them they must henceforth earn their own bread. We tell them complacently that we have 'done everything' for them, given them 'all the advantages.'

"But the truth is we have not given them the greatest advantage of all. We have not made them see what life really is, for we have not made them share it as they grew."

That Transatlantic Charm

Have European girls a corner on that subtlety known as "charm"?

Have they more *savoir-faire*, and a greater ability to capture the male elusive heart than their fair cousins on this side of the Atlantic?

Some people always have thought so. Others have been equally vigorous in their claims for the American girl. Their numbers, however, were scarcely increased recently when Mlle. Marie-José Laval became engaged to Count René de Chambrun, a descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette, and a citizen of the United States as well as of France.

He is a citizen of France because he was born in that country. He is an honorary American citizen because General Lafayette received a grant of citizenship of the States of Maryland and Virginia.

Mlle. Laval, now the Countess René de Chambrun, is the only child of the French Premier. The Count, a nephew of the late Nicholas Longworth, one-time Speaker of the House, is associated with a New York law firm.

Society writers have intimated that aspiring young women on this side of the Atlantic allowed the eminently eligible half-American Count to slip through their fingers, because they lacked the charm of the French demoiselle.

Tribute

Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, whose piquant writings in the New York *World-Telegram* have turned more than one man's attention from the sports to the women's page, declines to take sides. She does, however, pay tribute to "the gracious manners of the French women from the apple-venders up to the ladies of the old nobility.

"If you buy a four-cent nosegay or a brioche for your *petit déjeneur* you'll be thanked before and after as effusively as tho you had made a million-franc purchase. . . .

"This talent the French have for pleasing other people is an inherited characteristic. Voltaire tells us that Louis XIV set the national style when he made his court a model of *politesse*. Once one of his courtiers spoke jestingly of another who was ill-favored. The Sun King was quick to reprimand him, and said in a voice all could hear, 'Monsieur Blanc is one of my most valued friends.'

Tact

"That," she adds, "was tact, rather than charm, but the two traits are first cousins." And, she continues, "to cultivate them you must try to make other people pleased with themselves and with you.

"There must be a little bit of the sorceress in you"—and now she is directing her remarks solely at her feminine readers —"the desire to captivate every man, woman, and child who comes into your orbit. It won't do to turn on your charm only for men, because then it will have a synthetic quality, rather than a natural flavor. . . .

"Charm is so evanescent a thing that I am a little skeptical of the correspondence courses which promise to give it to you in six lessons. But I find a line in one advertisement which rings true. 'Charm,' we are told, 'is the unconscious faculty of stirring emotion in others.' If you can do that—and if the emotion you give the other person is a pleasurable kind of self-appreciation—then you will be much fêted, as Mme. de Sévigné wrote her daughter some 250 years ago."

Of course there are also those who believe that the marriage of Mlle. Laval to the Count proves nothing, except that the two saw each other, liked each other, wanted to get married, and did.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

OUTRAGED HAND

By Robin Lampson

"Not touched by human hands!" they smugly say,
Proffering aseptic bread in cellophane,—
Assuming we will credulously pay

Our dimes in gratitude! And they maintain,
"By great machines, at any cost improved,
We cut and thresh and grind the virgin grain;

The chaff and all but whitest flour's removed;
And no sweat falls where engines knead the dough,
And bake & wrap this loaf: Pure! Tested! Proved!"

And yet, somehow, no sanitary glow
Lights up our grimy faces . . . Outraged hand,
Withhold your potent dime! You anciently know

The intimate feel of dough and scythe and land:
Beat down this sterile cult, or be unmanned!

—*Fantasy* (Pittsburgh).

ISLANDERS

By Kimball Flaccus

They stand against the gale like boulders,
No storm can bend them to its will;
Blue shirts across wide sun-tanned shoulders
Are soaked and dried and bleached until

Worn thread on thread evolves a pattern.
Their wives have knuckles red from toil,
This island breeds no indolent slattern,
Whether the sea be smooth as oil,

Or chopping hard or topped with foam,
The men go early to the nets
And late they beat the long way home
With monstrous things the sea begets;

Great hairy spiders, writhing eels
Would drive the color from the tan,
And set to rocking on his heels
The timid ordinary man.

But these commit no wasteful error,
They salvage anything that floats
When fish for food and fish for terror
Slap in the bottom of the boats.

Along the beach, stiff banners waving,
The dried cod stain the wind with salt,
And from a cloud of resinous shaving
Emerge the planks that have no fault.

—*The New Republic.*

CYNOSURE

By Maud E. Uschold

Ninety-nine white sheep
Feeding in a meadow;
Only one black sheep—
Dusky as a shadow.

One hundred sheep, all
Grazing in the sun.
Every passerby says,
"See the black one."

—*Kaleidograph* (Dallas).

MY POMPOUS FRIEND

By L. E. Nelson

His sense of dignity is strong.
To see him stroll is fun.
He walks as if he were a long
Processional of one.

—*Horizons* (Los Angeles).

NEW TIRE PROTECTS AGAINST BLOW-OUTS LIKE THIS

The toughest spot I have ever been in was when I had that Blow-out

says **GEORGE RAFT**

now starring in Walter Wanger's "Every Night at Eight"

RELEASED BY PARAMOUNT

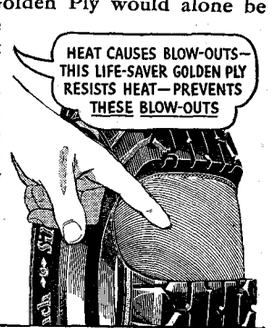
"I'm used to playing rough and tumble parts in the movies," says George Raft, "and I'll admit that I've had some mighty close shaves. But the toughest spot I have ever been in was when I had that treacherous blow-out. Believe me, from now on I have Golden Ply blow-out protection on my cars."

YOU Need This Life-Saving Goodrich Tire!

IF YOU need tires now—if you are going to need them any time during the next few months—*don't take chances.* Go to a Goodrich dealer and equip your car with a set of Silvertowns—the only tires in the world with the Life-Saver Golden Ply. That's the amazing new Goodrich invention that resists *heat* generated inside the tire by today's high speeds and thus gives you real protection against these treacherous blow-outs.

No extra cost

From no other tire can you get so *much* safety and mileage for so *little* money. Even if Silvertowns cost more, the life-saving protection of the Golden Ply would alone be worth a price premium. But when you're buying tires remember this—*Silvertowns cost not a penny more than other standard tires.* Play safe. See your Goodrich dealer before it's too late.



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Pitching the Voice to Success

Columbia Speech Professor Finds That How a Person Talks Has a Great Deal to Do With Making or Ruining Careers

Dr. Elizabeth D. McDowell giving hearing-test to a child at Columbia University

How's your voice? Can you correctly, and without stumbling, recite the following phrases: "Are our oars here?"

"Many a wit is not a whit wittier than Whittier."

"His suit showed spots of suet and soot."

"What kind of noise annoys an oyster? A noisy noise annoys an oyster."

"Little Tony Tittlemouse lives in a little house."

If you can say these tongue-twisters at conversational speed, without hesitation, you need not worry about your speech-mechanism. If you can not, then, according to Dr. Elizabeth D. McDowell, associate professor of speech at Teachers College, Columbia University, tho you have brains, beauty, and personal charm, your chances for success are decidedly marred.

Doctor McDowell, herself a pleasant-voiced, quick-speaking person, has been making a survey on speech and individual improvement based on case-studies of school children. A Southerner by birth, she went to Columbia to study journalism and remained to study speech.

Examples

She finds that the individual voice plays a great part in making or ruining careers, in adding to or detracting from one's personality. For instance:

"A soft, listless tone of voice may reduce a man or woman to a nonentity despite his or her personal traits or professional capabilities. Monotonous downward inflections have ruined many executive careers.

"Speech-patterns of quality, melody, stress, and phrasing can characterize an individual, and determine the behavior of others toward him. A harsh, rasping quality of tone, plus a downward inflection with explosive driving stress in short, snappy phrases, has few rivals in building up antagonisms against those who employ such patterns of communications."

In Doctor McDowell's opinion speech-traits are determined by a person's facial characteristics. The shape of the mouth, teeth, and nasal passage play a large part. People with clear-cut features, such as President Roosevelt's, have clear, lyrical voices.

The President, who has a "clear, resonant and warm type of voice," she explains, "owes its quality to the relationship of his mouth, throat, and nostrils. He is built for sound."

Senator Huey Long, she finds, has a flexible voice, a large repertory of different voices.

"Broadly speaking," she says, "there are two types of voices which fit opposite types of faces. The round, full-cheeked, broad-faced, domed head goes with a low, rich, full, contralto voice. The long face, thin, straight-nosed type goes with the high, narrow voice."

Uniformity

Doctor McDowell has found that English as spoken throughout the United States is pretty uniform despite the fact that dialects vary with different sections. "If three speech-habits of Americans were eradicated," she says, "a more consistent language would be spoken."

The first of these is the habit of Southerners to pronounce a word with two syllables where only one is necessary. "Time" pronounced like "ti-um" is an example of this. The other two are the use of the flat "a" and the many different ways in which the letter "r" is abused. If these three habits were broken, all Americans would speak alike, she claims.

Can voices be improved? "Certainly," says Doctor McDowell. At Teachers College records are made of students' voices. When they hear their own faults (few persons ever actually hear their own voices) they can usually correct them.

Curiosity Defended

Mrs. Roosevelt Finds Women Concerned With Politics

Two years ago *The New Yorker* printed a cartoon depicting two diggers, deep in a coal-mine, looking up startled and saying: "For gosh sakes, here comes Mrs. Roosevelt!"

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt could paraphrase *Apemantus's* words to *Timon of Athens:* "They mocked me for too much curiosity." No other wife of a President has taken such a personal interest in the affairs of her countrymen, none has traveled about the nation so assiduously, and none has come in for so much criticism, favorable or otherwise.

Mrs. Roosevelt believes in going places and seeing things. At first she was surprized that her peregrinations should excite so much comment. Later, she took it as a matter of course. Now, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, she appears with an article, "In Defense of Curiosity."

"In strange and subtle ways," she writes, "it was indicated to me that I should feel ashamed of that cartoon, and that there was certainly something the matter with a woman who wanted to see so much and to know so much.

"Somehow or other, most of the people who spoke to me, or wrote to me about it, seemed to feel that it was unbecoming in a woman to have a variety of interests . . . that woman's interests must lie only in her home. . . ."

Influences

But, she continues, "no home is an isolated object. If we understand what goes on around us, we soon see how outside influences affect our own existence. . . ."

American women, she says, are discovering their concern as to governmental policies and commercial agencies, largely because these policies touch their daily lives.

Thus: "Trouble with sheep in Australia may mean higher cost of a winter coat, and a low standard of living in a foreign country may affect our own standards. The child whom we cherish within our home may suffer from health conditions quite beyond our control, but well within the control of community or of the State."

Proper curiosity leads to knowledge, she says. In her opinion, if a mother could ask a fairy godmother to endow a child with the most useful gift, it should be curiosity.

Not curiosity of the prying-into-neighbors' affairs type, which Mrs. Roosevelt detests, but curiosity to follow the trend of events in the nations of the world and our own conduct toward them.

Mrs. Roosevelt sums up her thoughts:

"Perhaps the day will come when our curiosity will not only carry us out of our homes and out of ourselves to a better understanding of material things, but will enable us to understand one another and to know what the Lord meant when he said, 'He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.' And we might well add: 'He that hath eyes to see, let him see.'"

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On the Current Screen

Cecil B. DeMille and Emily Barrye, script-writer, on the set during the production of "The Crusades"

The Crusades: Paramount. Altho Cecil Blount DeMille has produced scores of motion-pictures since he entered the business in 1913, he is known chiefly for such gorgeous religious spectacles as "Ten Commandments," "The King of Kings," and "The Sign of the Cross."

For his newest opus—his fourth religious vehicle—DeMille has chosen for background the epic Third Crusade (1190), whose protagonist was Richard I, "Cœur de Lion," King of England (1189-'99).

Story

DeMille, rereading the story of this grandiose episode, was fascinated by Richard's adventures. It offered an ideal cinematic setting on the DeMille scale.

Richard started for the Holy Land with Philip II, Augustus, King of France, shortly after both learned that Jerusalem had fallen to Saladin, Christian-hating Sultan of Egypt and Syria.

The Crusade crashed on the rocks of disharmony between the monarchs; Richard refused to marry Alice, sister of the French king, instead wedding Berengaria of Navarre on his way to Palestine. Philip Augustus went home, followed soon by Richard, who made a truce which left Jerusalem in Saladin's hands.

An outstanding incident was Richard's execution of 2,700 prisoners of war, after the Battle of Acre (1191), when their ransom-money was delayed.

DeMille has bound these events together in a masterly handling of crowd effects panoramically adapted to the screen. A striking example is the night before Acre, which cost Richard and Philip Augustus 100,000 men.

The hordes of on-rushing, thunderous horsemen—Saracen and Crusader—surging across the plain in a mad clash of horse, mailed Christian and simitar are spectacularly presented. It is DeMille at his best, the shrewd showman revealing his genius for optical illusion.

But in retaining the historical form, DeMille has allowed his characters and their motivating forces to shift. In the film, Richard's appearance in the Third Crusade is to get out of his impending marriage to Alice; and, in the events leading to the fiasco of the enterprise—such as making terms with wily Saladin—the religious note is somewhat unconvincing.

Players

Henry Wilcoxon, able English actor, is courageous, impetuous, swashbuckling, often dull-witted, sometimes stupid, as the gallant Richard; Loretta Young, wistful, versatile star of many first-rate films, is competent as the beauteous Berengaria; Ian Keith, also from overseas, plays Saladin suavely and subtly—and, perhaps, unintentionally, for the film, comes off the better of the two male leads.

But not least of all, serving grandly in the background, are those two favorite veterans of shadowland—C. Aubrey Smith (of England), portraying the Hermit, and Alan Hale, big and curly-headed, who is an excellent Blondel, minstrel to the hapless Richard.

Showman

"The Crusades" is DeMille's sixty-first film. It bids fair to be a great money-maker.

As its picturesque producer, DeMille still incarnates the dramatic, in his patience, anger, and dress—riding breeches and shirt open at the throat and rolled up sleeves—and general appearance.

A descendant of French and Dutch ancestors who settled in America in the seventeenth century, DeMille was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, fifty-four years ago, while his parents were on tour in one of his father's (Henry C. DeMille) plays. Running away from school, he attempted to join the Army in the Spanish-American War. Under age, he turned to the theater.

Back in 1913 he met Jesse L. Lasky (now an independent producer for Fox) in the old Claridge Hotel, in New York, and they formed a partnership on the back of a luncheon menu. From this alliance issued some of the finest silent films.

DeMille went to Hollywood when many of the present stars were babies. He is one of its leading citizens, living with his family of four children. His hobbies are yachting and collecting knickknacks.

His summation of Hollywood is: beauty is its chief acquisition; mediocrity its chief quality.

* * *

Anna Karenina: MGM. This is the second screen treatment of Count Leo Tolstoy's immortal story; and, as in the old silent version, Greta Garbo plays the rôle of the misunderstood wife. But whereas John Gilbert supported her before, Fredric March is now cast as her lover, *Vronsky*.

Fredric March and Greta Garbo in "Anna Karenina"

Obviously made with care, "Anna Karenina" moves ponderously, and the motive for *Anna's* suicide is not so convincing as in the novel.

Likewise, *Levin* and *Kitty*, almost as important to the novel as *Anna* and *Vronsky*, are minor figures.

Vehicle

Yet, withal, it is a vehicle for Miss Garbo, and, as *Anna*, Miss Garbo, who, at the moment, is roughing it à la Hollywood on her Swedish estate, is still the star of stars. She is illusive, glamourous, and histrionically excellent.

Fredric March is romantic-appearing, tho his flat-toned voice is more noticeable than usual.

Basil Rathbone is a fine *Karenin*.

Freddie Bartholomew, of David Copperfield fame, is again the remarkable juvenile as *Anna's* son.

Count Tolstoy's novel is a mixture of social reform, religion, and human tragedy. In "Love," the silent-film version, the dramatic background was lost in the tempestuous scenes between wife and lover.

In "Anna Karenina" there is a more mature treatment of the novel.

Particularly good were such isolated sequences as the officers' dinner; the mazurka, and its snatched conversations; *Anna* leaving her house as her spouse forbids her to see her son again; *Karenin*, after *Anna* has left him, telling his son that his mother is dead.

Tolstoy

Count Tolstoy, born in the upper middle class, ranked as the leading novelist in the world when he died in 1910. In addition to *Anna*, the most remarkable of his characterizations was *Natasha*, in "War and Peace."

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The Open Forum

Professional Jurymen?

Sir:—What purpose does our American Scotland Yard, the "G Men," serve; what need have we for an efficient police force, for radio patrols, and the other expensive machinery of official protection if a jury can undo in a few hours the painstaking effort of months and years of "tracking down" a criminal? And this, too, after an expensive trial paid for by public funds.

There is at least one remedy: a jury composed of talesmen trained in all the ramifications of the law, possessed of wide experience with human nature, selected by an examination whose purpose is to prove intelligence rather than freedom from bias, when all too often our jurymen are incapable of formulating an opinion of their own.

This plan is not original. The Supreme Court has been functioning admirably for years in this manner.

MARTIN H. HEYMAN.

New Haven, Connecticut.

[But would it solve the problem to have an examination for jurymen "to prove intelligence rather than freedom from bias"? Would not biased juries, however intelligent, cause miscarriages of justice?—EDITOR.]

The Italo-Ethiopian Debate

Sir:—If the Christian Church and the League of Nations do not act now to avert Italy's war against Ethiopia—a war of aggression and expansion pure and simple; and Mussolini is permitted to slaughter innocent men, women, and children, and steal their land, it will mean the immediate death of the League and the slow but sure death of Christianity, for both are on trial as it is!

Mobile, Alabama. REV. E. A. ABBOTT.

Sir:—I just read "Fair Play's" letter in your August 10 issue, and have already taken his suggestion to write to Mussolini telling "him he's wrong and why."

I wish others would follow my example. At least, it will have an effect on his secretary!

SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

Stanford University, California.

Sir:—In regard to a letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST, of the August 10 issue, signed "Fair Play," I would like to ask just what is fair about jeopardizing the good ole United States by interfering with Mussolini's plans?

It would seem that we were overstepping our rights, beyond the bounds of propriety. This is a question for Ethiopia and Italy to decide—*not* the United States.

"SAFE PLAY."

Hinton, West Virginia.

Sir:—Mr. De Perno defends Italy's aggression on the ground that England was an imperialistic robber and therefore Italy has a right to be one. What a weak point in defense of Italy!

I realize as well as Mr. De Perno that Italy is overpopulated, but I do not agree with him that war will solve the problem.

CURTIS WARREN.

Cranston, Rhode Island.

Sir:—From the news that Emperor Haile Selassie intends to do all his fighting on a cash basis, and that Italy has concocted a chemical to burn through Ethiopian shoeleather, the casual observer might conclude that Ethiopia is a country which, in more ways than one, is "on its feet."

But according to all reports of how Italy is or is about to be situated, Emperor Selassie might well retaliate with a chemical that will burn through trousers' seats.

I bet that would make Mussolini mad! O boy—o boy—o boy—o boy!

Minneapolis. OSCAR E. JOHNSON.

Sir:—The word imperialism is much mentioned in reference to Italy's aim of conquering Ethiopia, but only few seem to call it fight for living. The threatened Japanese infiltration in Africa does not concern the many critics of Mussolini's firm policy. The example of other imperialisms largely practised by some nations does not convince the many moralists that natural laws compel Italy to assure her existence where she can gain access, using her force if necessary.

The League of Nations, a mere political entity, without divine power or infallibility, is unable to change human nature by instituting universal peace forever, which after all might be too monotonous for this restless world of ours.

G. A. FINARELLI.

Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Sir:—Your canting rejoinder to De Perno's criticism that the magazine sided with Ethiopia was digestive chauvinism worthy of indigestive ignorance. The vaunted neutrality in the reflection of "world opinion of the controversy" is an idiotic rationalization of hypocritical jingoism.

If by civilizing ten million "barbarians" and liberating two million slaves De Perno means the conversion of a free people to a state of semiconscious automatons in a thoroughly "civilized" exploitation of life and natural resources, then I congratulate you. Let me be the first to inform you, sirs, that you have set the all-time record for abnormal heartlessness.

Chicago. HARRY GRANAT.

[Mr. Granat's charge of "abnormal heartlessness" is based on an editorial note in the August 10 issue, which said: "THE DIGEST did not side with Ethiopia. It reflected and will continue to reflect world opinion of the controversy. This page is open to the views of both sides."—EDITOR.]

Hogs, Corrals, Constitution

Sir:—Where I came from we put hogs in a corral, therefore it is necessary that we put human hogs in a corral, *viz.:* laws which will prevent them from being hogs.

If our present Constitution will not allow such things to be done let us, in God's name, revise that time-honored document to meet conditions which did not exist when such great men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, and the Adamses conceived this nation.

C. SCHWEITZER, JR.

Beverly Hills, California.

Sir:—Regarding the political controversy over the wisdom of any further amending of the Constitution, what the so-called man in the street wants to know is why Congress, which is directly elected by the people, should not have the same right to pass a piece of legislation over the veto of the Supreme Court as it has to pass a law over the veto of the President.

In fact, he wants to know why Congress does not have a greater right to pass a law over the veto of an appointed branch of the Government than over that of an elected one.

He wants to know why such an amendment would not be a step toward democracy rather than away from it.

Mexico, Maine. A. D. GRAY.

[Many correspondents agree that the Constitution should be changed to meet the needs of to-day. Others hold that "tinkering" with the Constitution is dangerous, a threat to American liberties, and that the Supreme Court's judgment is more to be trusted than Congress's.—EDITOR.]

Germany and the Olympics—A Protest

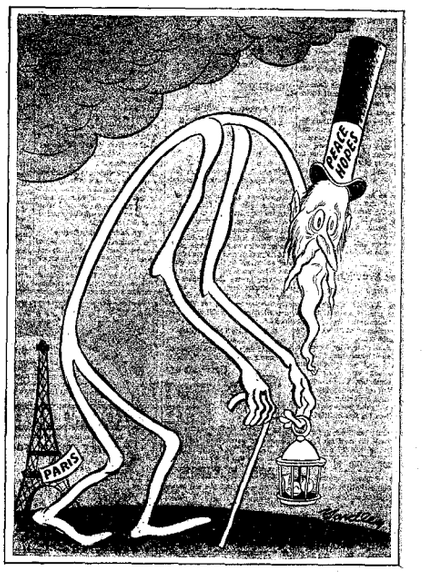
Sir:—Every freedom- and liberty-loving person the world over should protest vigorously against holding the next Olympics in Germany. Conditions there are such that many eligible contestants would be barred for racial or religious reasons. Even should Germany agree to forego these restrictions, housing and amusement of competitors would probably create many embarrassing situations, and cause only ill humor, at this greatest of all athletic events.

Germany's slump from her wonderful culture and civilization to the barbarism and medievalism of Nazism is unforgivable, even in the face of the unfair and stupid Versailles Treaty. Slowly but surely she is headed for the ultimate catastrophe which will probably mean oblivion in the next World War.

We who have known and loved the music and art of Germany bemoan the present state, but because we have known the wonder of the German mind, we can not excuse the present situation.

JOHN PERKINS.

Chelsea, Massachusetts.



The Thin Man

—Yardley in the Baltimore Sun

Thank You

Sir:—I want you to know I value THE LITERARY DIGEST. I think it is a very important publication to Americans. Also, I hope and believe that the present policy will lead to still greater success.

PETER NORBECK.
United States Senate.

Washington.

"Time for a Fireside Talk"

Sir:—I would suggest that the President make another "fireside" talk over the radio at the earliest possible date, telling precisely what he intends to do in "driving out the money-changers." To me most of his plans are distorted in the daily press, especially when they take his latest move of a "redistribution of wealth" and camouflage it into a trick phrase of "Taxing the Thrifty."

The "New Deal" is now being dubbed the "Raw Deal," and how can it be anything different when the President is taking the advice of a gang of ex-Republicans and "overnight" Democrats at all times?

Peru, Illinois. WILLIAM OVERROEDER.

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Personality

Noël Coward, a long time ago, wrote a play in four days, "The Young Idea"; it took him two years to sell it. To-day, he tosses off plays with the same velvety dexterity, but it wouldn't take him four hours to sell them. He has won a reputation as "the wealthiest playwright in the world."

Playwright, producer, actor, song-writer, dancer, he is known as the most versatile man in the English or American theater to-day.

This thirty-five-year-old English "versatilitarian" has just finished six short plays, and is planning to turn out three more soon. The plays will include comedies, serious pieces, and musical productions, for which he wrote the music.

They will be presented as "To-night at 8:30."

Mr. Coward and Gertrude Lawrence will try out the plan in an English provincial tour.

"Little Miss Gertie Lawrence" played opposite Noël Coward the first time he set foot on a stage. That was 1910.

When he grew up, he turned to writing plays. Some were received with determined hostility, but he found himself a successful London playwright with "The Vortex."

Nearly six feet tall, Mr. Coward weighs only 140-odd pounds, and has a small mole on the right side of his nose. He owns a house in a fashionable, but quiet, part of London, and another in the country. He dislikes society, tapioca pudding, and champagne. He likes Charlie Chaplin, the tabloids, dogs (of which he has several), frosted chocolates, and suet puddings.

What's the Name, Please?

Doughton — Congressional drafter of taxes—a correction: he wrote "rimes with *Houghton,*" and meant *how'tun,* not *ho'tun.* We blush.

Desvernine — chairman, American Liberty League committee (p. 9) —*nine* is *neen: des'ver-neen.*

Coudert — on above committee — rimes with *to dare.*

Proskauer—also on the committee—rimes with *cross power.*

Katayev—Soviet dramatist (p. 23)—*a's* as in *art, e* as in *get: ka-ta'yeff.*

Malamuth — translator and playwright (p. 23)—not *mewth,* but *mooth: mal'a-mooth.*

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

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Small Slams by Lawson Little

Portrait of Hard-Hitting Amateur Golf Champion of England and America Who Is Going to Cleveland to Make It Four Major Titles in a Row

Two successive small slams do not make a grand slam. But they do make a sensation, and a sensation is exactly what Lawson Little will cause if he emerges from the locker-room of the Cleveland Country Club next September 15 with the national amateur golf championship in his pocket.

Sports-writers called it a "grand slam" when Bobby Jones grabbed the four major golf titles in 1930, the British and American open and the British and American amateur. It was logical that they should concede Little a "small slam" for winning the two amateur championships last year.

The twenty-four-year-old Californian—one of a large group of athletes who have emerged from the Golden State with the label "Finest Grade"—got off to a bad start in the early rounds of the British amateur this year.

Erratic, almost listless, he was nearly toppled by a unknown local player, but ultimately he found his game, and played through his final matches "serene and full of spirit," as Bernard Darwin, British expert, remarked.

Can Little repeat his small-slam performance of 1934 and make it four amateur championships in a row? This question embedded in letters three feet high on every tee, green, and bunker should prove no light mental hazard to this hard-hitting champion at Cleveland. Within reach of his outstretched hand will be a plum as large as the one Jones plucked five years ago.

Summary

Consider the great Little record, and the difficulties that remain in the path of the young Stanford graduate. Grantland Rice sums up the situation in *The American Golfer*.

"If he pulls through at Cleveland next month, Little's record will embrace thirty-one consecutive victories in major championships at match-play. But the big goal is still eight matches away, and seven of these are over the eighteen-hole sprint, where a putt or two, one way or the other, can make a big difference.

"In the road there are such fine amateurs as Johnny Goodman, Sandy Somerville, George Dunlap, Gus Moreland, and Dave Goldman and a flock of young stars from the Southwest, the Far West, the East, and the South, who are capable of turning in 70's or 71's on the right day. They are moving up in swarms, many of them unknowns beyond their own neighborhoods, but skilled and unafraid. There is still trouble enough on ahead before the Californian passes the fourth wave safely."

Driver

What kind of man is it that the unknowns from the South, East, and West will be gunning for at Cleveland? It is debatable whether Little's most potent weapon on the links is his cool and methodical brain, or his unusually powerful physique.

Acme

Can Lawson Little make two small slams in a row?

Round of face, broad-shouldered, broad-hipped, he looks like a football linesman. Amateur golf has yet to produce his equal as far as long, straight hitting goes. The galleries at the Cleveland Country Club will be ohing and ahing at every tee when Little whips his club down and cracks out his fabulous drives.

His yardage off the tee gives him a tremendous advantage. On par four holes, when his opponents call for a spoon or a No. 2 iron to reach the green, Little pitches his ball up near the cup with a mashie or a No. 6.

Temperament

To his unusual strength, this champion adds an enviable tournament temperament. From the first hole of the first match he sets about winning in a businesslike way, and the vicissitudes of the ancient game have little effect on his control. His admirers say that his coolness in a crisis is his most admirable trait. He is never discouraged, and never plays a hurried or sloppy shot. He has the power of concentration of a wild-animal trainer.

"Good brains," he once said, is the secret of good golf. He plans every shot, long before it is played, on the theory that you can not outplay an opponent if you can not outthink him.

An interviewer once asked him how he approached the British open last September. Did he have a definite plan in mind then?

"Yes," Little replied, "the identical plan that I have pursued ever since I took up the game. Born in Fort Adams, Rhode Island, in 1910, brought up in the atmosphere of Army life, where my father was a doctor, I became saturated with the military idea that the more a soldier knows about the ground he fights upon the better his chances for victory.

"Very well; why not regard the golf-course as a battle-ground? Having a flair for the game, and a smattering of strategy, I put the two together and perfected my system at the Presidio Army Post, San Francisco, California. Simple in the extreme, and, so far as I am concerned, satisfactory.

"Whenever I go into competition my first concern is the battle-field. Or, to be more explicit, the eighteen battle-fields, each one of which I survey with infinite care. No detail of conformation, elevation, distance, visibility and invisibility, moisture, dryness, etc., is too minute for recording. Mentally, at first.

"When the whole field is indelibly burned into my mind, I draw a plan of each hole, marking the exact spot where every shot should be placed to the best advantage for shooting par golf, wholly disregarding those spots where the ball should not fall, the assumption being that I will avoid them, must avoid them. A par 3 hole is just as carefully charted as a par 5 hole. If it is a one-shot hole, I chart the green.

"My desire is to achieve accuracy. And for that reason I make it my business, insofar as it is possible, to inspect and play over the battle-ground until it has no mysteries, and is familiar earth under my feet. Once my plan is made I stick to it, varying only when a stroke goes wrong, striving by the shortest possible route to get back to the charted campaign. . . .

"I take no chances, make no experiments; playing not against my opponent, but against myself."

And playing against himself, Little beat the field twice in England and once in this country.

Training

Between seasons, when the professional golfers are on their long trek through the South playing in one tournament after another, Little trains sedulously. He runs three miles very early in the morning, has a light breakfast, and then plays twenty-seven or thirty-six holes.

When he finds that his iron-play is getting spotty, he puts himself in the hands of Tommy Armour, the former open champion, generally considered in golfing circles to be the most skilful exponent of the iron-shot in the game to-day.

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In 1934, when he beat Wallace Troon by 14 up and 13 to play in the final of the British amateur, the more effusive of the sports-writers began hailing him as "another and greater Bobby Jones." Bernard Darwin described himself as "in a state of stunned bewilderment in sitting down to write the story of the final."

Writing for the New York *Times*, the eminent British authority said: "He played such golf in the final match to-day as very few, I believe, have seen in the world, and adjectives seem singularly vain things."

If Little wins at Cleveland, it is probable that—"vain" tho adjectives be—every superlative that ever found its way into a sports-column will be used to describe the achievement.

What are his chances?

"The one thing that can beat Little," says Grantland Rice, "is an off day, especially an off day when the other fellow happens to be on. He has had only a few close calls in this long stretch, but at least two of these were dangerously close (in the early rounds of this year's British amateur) when his driving fell away.

"Little's hardest work at Cleveland should come in his earlier matches, where some comparatively unknown may shoot the works before the champion has had his chance to settle down. For Little will be the shining target at Cleveland. So his share of the pressure will be a little heavier than any one else can know.

"He will get more and more dangerous as the week works along, but it is no simple job to start keyed up on Monday and remain keyed up through Saturday afternoon."

Open Competition for Wightman Cup?

The Davis Cup matches, mellowing rapidly in tradition since their inception thirty-five years ago, are generally regarded as the high spot on the midsummer sport-card.

But only males play on Davis Cup teams. Why not an international trophy for women players also?

When this question came up last week after the Wightman Cup matches, the apparent answer was the widening of the scope of the trophy donated by Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman in 1923.

No

J. P. Allen of the New York *Sun* asked the donor of the Cup what she thought of the idea of opening up competition for it to include countries other than the United States and England. Mrs. Wightman opposed the proposal. So did numerous players who competed for the trophy in the recent matches.

One official summed up what seemed to be a pretty general opinion: "Women's tennis has progressed splendidly in the last few years. The time is not ripe, however, to congest further a top-heavy international schedule. The Davis Cup series has become an international nightmare.

"Why add to the agony when few other nations, not even France or Germany, could place a women's team in competition that would amount to anything?"

Helen Jacobs was more open to persuasion: "The Wightman Cup has become a tradition. Personally I should hate to think of these English-American matches ever being discontinued. I look forward to them with great pleasure every year. However, I do feel that a new cup of some sort should be initiated for international competition."

Yes

Mr. Allen reports that prominent French and German women players are in favor of open competition for the Wightman Cup. "The time has come," he quotes Mme. René Mathieu, of France, as saying, "when we should accept other nations for the competition of the Wightman Cup. Particularly in France this step would compel a deeper interest in women players."

Frau Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling, the German star, agrees with the French player: "Why should there be no Davis Cup for women? I can not think that women players would not also try to win the cup for their country and for this purpose give their full efforts. Therefore, I can well imagine that the different countries would like to participate if the Wightman Cup was thrown open for competition among all nations.

"I decidedly think that the German women would join enthusiastically."

Lady Wavertree, the English tennis enthusiast who proposed offering an international trophy in 1919 (whether before or after Mrs. Wightman made her offer of a cup, has never been completely settled) is to-day in favor of an international competition for women.

"At the same time," Mr. Allen says, "she is not so sure that the development of the Davis Cup tourneys has not had a harmful influence on national tennis as a whole."

Acme

Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman and the Cup she does not want to be turned into a Davis Cup

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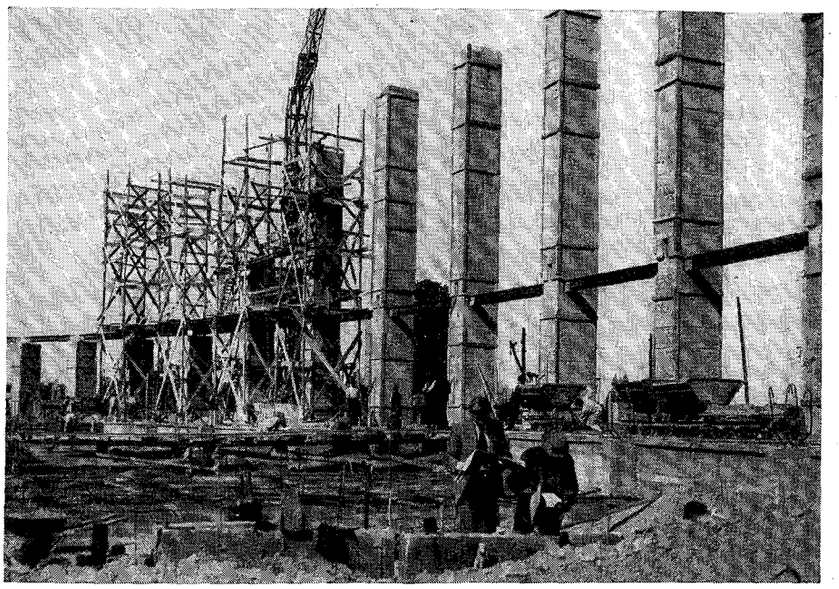
Storm Over Berlin

Bill Henry Calls American Non-Participation in Olympics Senseless, But Westbrook Pegler Denounces Nazi Effrontery



European

Building for the 1936 Olympics. . . . Will American stars see action here?

Americans returning home after a summer abroad bring back excited descriptions of a great building program under way in Berlin in preparation for the 1936 Olympics.

The Germans, prepared to play host to all the world, are organizing their party with characteristic thoroughness. On the western side of Berlin where, as late as this spring, only one small stadium stood, four stadia are under construction.

A Greek theater, capable of seating 20,000 persons, is rising. Not far away there will be a fifty-meter swimming-pool, a sport-hall larger than Madison Square Garden, and an equestrian stadium with stables for 100 horses.

Storm

But while Berlin, building feverishly, prepares to "show the world what Germany really is," a storm is brewing across the Atlantic—a storm with potentialities which threaten the very foundations of the mammoth Olympic plant.

Many Congressmen, religious leaders, and organized factions throughout the United States are lifting their voices in protest against American participation in Olympic Games held in a country which has been the scene of so much racial and religious agitation.

Last week a new voice was added to those urging that this country's crack athletes stay at home during the summer of 1936. The voice was that of Westbrook Pegler, freckled columnist of the Scripps-Howard papers, whose work is syndicated by United Features.

Pegler's discussion appeared shortly after the publication of a statement by Bill Henry, Los Angeles sports-writer, who went to Berlin to help the German Olympic Committee on technical aspects of the Games. On his return to America, Henry predicted that the Olympics of 1936 would be a great success, and declared that refusal to participate would serve no good purpose.

"Nothing would be gained," he said, "except whatever satisfaction would accrue to those who think it's a lot of fun to get revenge for bad treatment by injuring all the innocent bystanders.

"As far as this immediate celebration of the Games is concerned, the absence of America simply would result in loss of American athletic prestige. Victories which America would figure to gain would go to other countries—some probably to Germany.

"The Olympic Games, the impartial world organization which has insisted upon fair treatment for Jews, Catholics, and everybody else, would receive a handsome slap from those whom it has sought to protect. America, of course, would be the chief loser, having always been the greatest winner."

Reply

To this, Pegler, the one-time War correspondent for the United Press, replied: "It would be a breach of manners unthinkable in one as proper as Mr. Henry to accept the hospitality of the Nazi Government of which he was a 'sort of guest' with a doubt that the Olympics of 1936 would be held in Germany or that, if they should be held in spite of the rising sentiment against this country's participation, they would be anything less than a rousing success.

"Since Mr. Henry's return, the Austrian Government has forbidden Austrians to participate in German sport-tournaments, an order which would seem to apply to the Olympic program, and, if so, would be the first withdrawal in protest against the terrorism in Germany.

"Moreover, a special dispatch to the New York *Times* reports that the Olympics are now being frankly avowed as an official project of the Nazi Government. In an official calendar issued by the German Olympic Committee, Adolf Hitler is pictured with the slogan, 'I summon the youth of the world,' which, in the way of effrontery, would constitute a new world record. . . .

"The Hoover Administration did not summon the youth of the world to Los Angeles, but left that strictly to the Olympic Committee. . . .

"But now that it is admitted that the German Olympics are to be a political undertaking, intended to glorify the Nazi program, the American Olympic Committee has no right to commit American sport to participation. That would be asking not only the athletes themselves but the American supporting public behind the team to join in the promotion of a political motive of a Government whose methods and objectives outrage every American principle. It would not be minding our own business."

Should America boycott the Olympics?

That is the question which, as 1936 draws closer, is challenging the thought of sport-lovers all over the country.

Vanderbilt Wins King's Cup

Harold S. Vanderbilt, foremost figure in international yacht-racing, was at the helm of his *Prestige* last week when she outsailed four other Class M sloops to win the King's Cup race, the classic of American yachting, off Newport, Rhode Island.

This is the fourth time Mr. Vanderbilt has taken the event. In 1922 and 1925, he won with his schooner *Vagrant*, and, last year, his *Rainbow*, *America's* Cup defender, was the victor.

The race was close from the beginning, with only fifty-eight seconds separating *Prestige* from the second yacht, Reginald B. Lanier's *Istalena*, after 28½ miles of sailing.

"It was not pond-water sailing, either," James E. Robbins, of the New York *Times*, reported. "There was a ground-swell and a jump to the sea. Skill of the keenest kind was all that could bring home a winner."

Harold Vanderbilt, who began his study of sailing when he was twelve, does not confine his activities to the yachting world. An expert bridge-player, he is generally regarded as the "father of contract."

In 1930 he achieved the first of two ambitions when he captained the *America's* Cup defender *Enterprise*. He realized the second in 1932 as a member of the team which captured the Vanderbilt Cup, the outstanding trophy in contract bridge.

"At bridge he studies his hand for five or six minutes," says the London *Evening Standard*, "until he has made up his mind how to play it. When the decision is made, he plays the cards quickly.

"He uses a fast air-plane to get to the golf-course; on arrival, he putts slowly.

"For the *America's* Cup races he goes into as strict training as a football-player: in this, as in other walks of life, he is an even-tempered, fair-minded sportsman."

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Sport Shots

Olympics-Bound: For three nights in a row the stadium surrounding Meiji Shrine pool in Tokyo was jammed with 15,000 spectators. In the royal box were the brothers of Emperor Hirohito and several government ministers.

Before the brilliant assemblage, the Japanese swimming-team presaged what it might do at Berlin in the 1936 Olympics by beating a group of American stars, coached by Kiphuth of Yale, 36 to 27.

In taking the meet, the Japanese set two new world records in the 800-meter free style and the 800-meter relay. In the latter event, the American team, composed of Peter Fick of the New York Athletic Club, John Macionis, Yale sophomore next year, Art Lindegren of Hollywood, and Jack Medica of Seattle, was beaten by eight meters.

* * *

Specialist in speed: "My first ambition will be to hit 300 miles an hour. My second consideration will be the securing of scientific data on wind and rolling resistance by use of instruments never tried before."

So said Sir Malcolm Campbell as he embarked at England last week for the salt-flats of Utah, where he will attempt to lower his world automobile-speed record of 276.816 miles an hour.

* * *

Greyhound again: The E. J. Baker three-year-old, Greyhound, is off to new conquests after his victory in the Hambletonian at Goshen, New York. The spirited son of Guy Abbe trotted a mile in two minutes flat at the Illinois State Fair to set a new world record for three-year-old gelding trotters. His time was two and one-quarter seconds better than his Hambletonian mark.

Sep Palin, his driver, set a record also. Later in the day he rode the sulky while Cardinal Prince paced the mile in 1:59½. Race officials said it was the first time in Grand Circuit history that one driver had driven two horses around the track in two minutes or less in the same afternoon.

* * *

Sopwith will carry on: The *America's* Cup, emblematic of the world's yachting supremacy, may yet find its way into British waters. T. O. M. Sopwith, British sportsman, is seriously considering building an *Endeavour II*, with which he may issue another challenge. The new boat would be a Class J racer, four feet longer and twenty tons heavier than the original *Endeavour*.

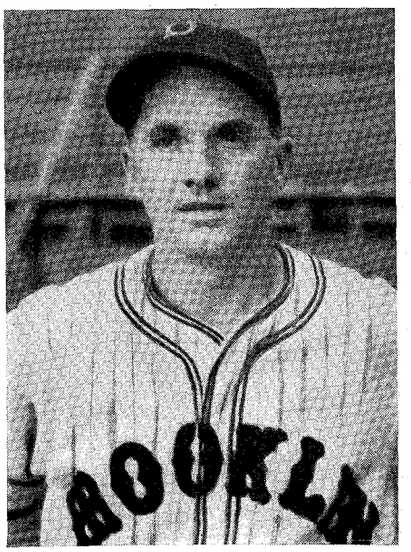
* * *

Checking winners: Olympic winners will be checked on time to a hundredth of a second and finishes will be photographed while the time is being recorded if all goes well with a device perfected by a Berlin concern for the Olympic committee.

An automatic, rapid-action movie camera, an electric tape, and a television cell, all set to work by the firing of a gun, comprise the machine. When a winner breasts a tape, an electric current will be closed and the time elapsing from the sound of the starter's gun will be automatically recorded.

Transformation of Mr. Reis

Still Listed on Brooklyn Score-Card as an Outfielder, He Has an Almost Perfect Pitching-Record



Keystone

Bobby Reis—outfielder into pitcher

Strange things are afoot at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, where the Brooklyn Dodgers make their home.

Strange enough is the fact that this collection of ball-players, bouncing ignominiously downstairs from first to sixth place in the National League, decided that they would fall no lower, and started immediately to take the measures necessary to win games. With little more than their bootstraps to aid them, they have pulled themselves up from down under, and are making a spectacular bid for a place in the first division.

But, even more noteworthy than the well-earned victories Casey Stengel's men are snatching from the league-leaders is a transformation that is taking place at Ebbets Field.

On the official score-card of this club, the name of Bobby Reis is listed among the outfielders. Spectators who sat in the stands at Wrigley Field in Chicago, on July 24, however, saw Mr. Reis, not patrolling the grass behind second base, but—of all things—in the pitcher's-box.

Success

Many a good pitcher has been shifted from mound to outfield with no ill effects—George Herman Ruth, for example—but rarely is the procedure reversed. Yet, Bobby Reis has not only traveled this strange road but has traveled it with eminent success.

"Reis had some things in his favor when he moved to the mound," says Edward T. Murphy in the New York *Sun*. "To begin with, he is gifted with a strong throwing-arm, and, as an outfielder, he threw the ball accurately. He has shown remarkable control as a pitcher, and that is the foundation of the success he has enjoyed.

"He soon discovered that he possessed a natural sinker-ball, and it has fooled opposing hitters consistently. Infielders get numerous chances when he is pitching. Another thing that has helped him in pitching is some experience he has had as an infielder. He fields his new position expertly, and that is more than can be said of some pitchers who have been in the big leagues for years."

The converted outfielder—he also has played at third base—comes from Woodside, Long Island, and is twenty-five years old. He has been with the Dodgers, or under their control, for four years. He has had several chances in spring practise—tho never as a pitcher—but never before has been quite good enough to make the big-league grade. A good part of those four years he has spent in traveling back and forth between Brooklyn and the smaller clubs such as those in Jersey City and Toledo.

Record

Stengel has not used Reis as a starting-pitcher to date, but his record as a relief moundsman, that difficult assignment that calls for heading off batting-rallies, is close to perfect.

On that afternoon at Wrigley Field, the first time he was called upon to pitch, he held the Chicago Cubs hitless and runless for two innings.

A week later he pitched another hitless and runless inning, against the Boston Braves. On August 3 he stayed in the box for five innings against the Phillies, allowing just three hits.

A right-hander, he has pitched a total of seventeen innings, yielding nine hits. The two runs that have been made off him in that time were directly due to errors.

Convincing

"This has been enough," Charles E. Parker says in the New York *World-Telegram*, "to convince Stengel that Reis has the makings of a bona-fide starting-and-winning pitcher for 1936. He may give him a starting assignment or two before the current season is over, but he definitely has planned to give him a thorough schooling as a box-man next spring.

" 'Reis will go South next year as a pitcher,' Stengel says, 'and, unless I'm badly mistaken, he'll come back as a pitcher ready to do a winning job for the club.

" 'He's strange to the mound right now. It takes time and practise to adjust your throwing from the hill. Bucky Walters of the Phillies had trouble in that respect last year, and improved tremendously when Wilson (manager) worked with him in spring practise this year. Bobby, without such spring training, has been more effective than Walters proved last season, and with the training should show to better advantage next year.' "

So, keep your eye on young Mr. Reis next April, when the first ball is thrown out, and the big grind gets under way for 1936.

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Wall Street Smiles on "War Babies"

Munitions Stocks Are Seen as Favored by Ethiopian War-Clouds; The Utilities-Bill Compromise Was a Shock to the Financial District; The Banking Bill Creates Doubts

When Wall Street began to get excited over "war babies" last week, it furnished further indication that stock-market activity is becoming more and more speculative in character. It was chiefly the ticker-watching, trading element that envisioned juicy war orders arising from the Ethiopian situation, and so found new bullish possibilities in shares of companies which produce steel, copper, chemicals, arms, airplanes, submarines and the like. Two or three months ago, when that element was small and timid, there would have been slower, and perhaps less optimistic, response to the darkening of war-clouds.

It does not follow, however, that quickened speculative interest in stocks of the munitions group lacks justification. On the contrary, the seeming certainty of an Italian invasion of Ethiopia makes such interest quite logical. An abnormal, and even intensive, export demand for many American products is a distinct possibility now, and it will presently become a probability unless the European situation changes for the better. As noted by *The Iron Age*, the steel industry is already showing the influence of this prospect, and there would seem to be even greater significance in the marked activity which has developed in the chemical trades.

The matter involves more than mere sales of armament to nations actually at war. Those may well be small by reason of neutrality embargoes and of the limited buying power of the belligerents. But if a war of conquest in Ethiopia is to be as alarming to all Europe as is currently proclaimed, greater preparedness by all Europe will be a natural consequence. Wall Street imagination has recently been dwelling upon purchases by neutral nations, rather than upon those likely to be made by combatants.

Moreover, with respect to embargoes upon shipments to warring nations, there is a broad question as to what materials and manufactures are to be classed as war supplies. As the New York *Herald Tribune* points out, "an automobile, a bushel of wheat, sheet metal and a hundred other articles of commerce could still be bought by belligerents even tho they would help the purchaser to carry out his warlike plans. They would be needed just as much as machine-guns and bayonets. The bill passed by the Senate specifies arms shipments, but articles far removed from arms are just as necessary for the prosecution of a war."

Utilities Bill

Disappointment was keen in the financial district last week when, overnight, enactment of the rigorous Utility Holding Company Bill became an apparent certainty. In spite of its modification by compromise, the "Death Clause" in the bill was regarded as disastrously severe in respect of its ultimate application to many of the largest holding corporations.

Shatter-Proof

—Elderman in the Washington Post

It may very well be that the alarm is exaggerated. Current estimates of the effect of disintegration may be overdrawn, and, as with the Securities and Exchange Act, the practical working of the law may do less damage than now seems likely. Much latitude is given to the SEC to be lenient in the public interest, and there would seem to be many openings for appeal to the courts where the Commission's judgment may be questionable.

Nevertheless, a variety of "split-ups" are now definitely in prospect. Holding companies will diminish in size and increase in number, and very many security holders will suffer temporary, if not permanent, shrinkage in the market values of their equities. In some cases, no doubt, that shrinkage will amount to extinction, but it is probable that such cases will be fewer than feared.

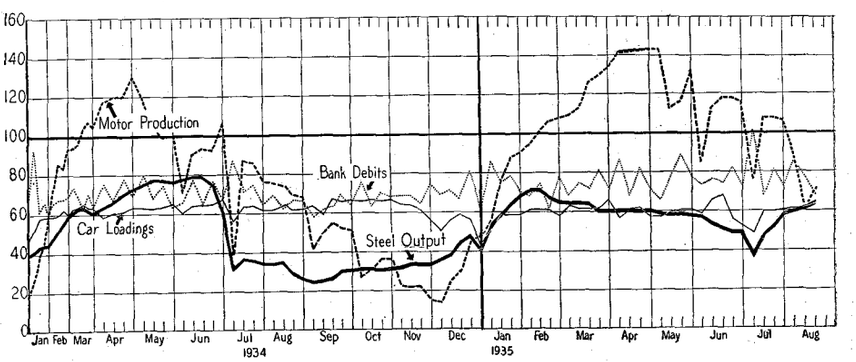
It is already apparent that the utility interests will continue vigorously to contest the destruction of their pyramids, and will make a political issue of the matter, if possible. The stock market will probably develop a sharp distinction between the shares of those corporations which seem in line for decapitation and those which appear reasonably exempt under the permissive provisions of the new law. Fortunately for the latter, the output of utility companies generally is increasing with improvement in trade and is furnishing logical support for current market values.

Crossed Fingers

Now that the dust has settled somewhat and each side has congratulated itself upon its victory, it may be said that banking interests are none too happy over the outcome of the Battle of the Banking Bill. Altho they may regard the new law as reasonably satisfactory as a whole, they are aware that any satisfaction will be premature until the President appoints a wholly new Board of Governors for the Federal Reserve System next January.

With the seven new Governors to be given far more centralized power than was ever vested in the present Federal Reserve Board, the President's selections will be vastly important with respect to future credit and currency operations. He will not be restricted by Senator Carter Glass's proposal that two be experienced bankers and not more than four of the same political party. That qualification of the President's appointive power was eliminated from the Banking Act, and he will have a free hand to install seven who are fanatically devoted to his own policies, if he so chooses.

The seven, whoever and whatever they may be, will be dominant. They will control reserve requirements, and will have veto power over rediscount rates, which are to be reaffirmed or changed every fortnight. They will effectually outnumber the five



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly averages of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending August 17

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banker-elected Reserve Bank executives who will sit with them to make up the new Open-Market Committee that is to regulate credit expansion and contraction through operations in Government securities. As a unit, their power in opposition to bankers' wishes will be absolute.

Thus, while Senator Glass has given the financial community a much more satisfactory banking law than the original Administration-Eccles measure, it is quite possible that its execution may be strongly influenced by resented Administration-Eccles theories and purposes. That, of course, will depend wholly upon the President. Banking interests will keep their fingers crossed until his appointments are known.

New Cotton Plan

The Government straddled its vexatious cotton problem last week by dropping its twelve-cent lending price to nine cents a pound, and at the same time assuring growers twelve cents, or thereabouts, for their product.

Growers will be able to borrow nine cents a pound from the Commodity Credit Corporation. They may then sell their cotton when and as they choose, and repay the loans from the product of their sales. In addition they will receive from the AAA as a gift or subsidy the difference in cash between twelve cents a pound and the average spot-market price of cotton between September 1 and January 1.

By this arrangement the Administration hopes to avoid the misfortunes which resulted from its former loan policy. That, in effect, was a straight purchase of all cotton which growers could not sell in the market on the basis of twelve cents. In consequence the Government now owns 4,500,000 bales, which it can not sell below thirteen cents without loss, and which it can not sell at all without coming into competition with subsequently grown cotton.

By its new plan, the AAA expects to restore the free movement of the cotton crop into consumptive channels through a market freed from interference with supply-and-demand forces, and at the same time insure the grower more than the market value of his curtailed crop by making payments to him out of the public funds.

Ups and Downs

Statisticians who watch such matters are pointing out that the stock market's rise this year has been maintained for a longer period than any advance since the upturn began in 1932. In that year the rise lasted two months. In 1933 the upward movement covered four and one-half months. The 1935 advance, which began in March, has exceeded five months.

Yet the present bull movement has not accomplished as much as either of the preceding two. That of 1932 lifted the New York *Times's* average index more than thirty-eight points, which was a gain of 113 per cent. The longer advance of 1933 amounted to more than fifty-one points, or 119 per cent. The current gain approximates twenty-six points, or 33 per cent.

Radio Bull Market

Survey Indicates Great Increase in Sales of Sets Is Due

"Radio is going over like a ton of bricks this fall and winter. Live dealers will sell enough sets between now and January to make up for depression losses." That is the categorical prediction of *Radio Retailing* for August.

There are two reasons for this forecast—"general business conditions and a wonderfully favorable radio set-up." Then there is that outstanding, tho controversial, new feature—the metal tube.

On January 1, 1935, 22,500,000 out of 31,500,000 American families had some form of radio service. But, remarks *Radio Retailing*, "not only are 80 per cent. of the sets now in use outdated, but the new models are so packed to the brim with real improvements that extra hundreds of thousands will want them."

That high percentage, however, is disputed by the New York *Times*, which finds "the obsolescence of more than 25 per cent. of the receiving sets in use to-day" the reason assigned by leading manufacturers as the "outstanding basis for the belief that a record year for sales of units is about to be established."

Survey

In any case, a survey of the larger radio manufacturing organizations in the United States finds that plans for the coming season provide for production increases ranging from 60 to 100 per cent.

Last year, 4,084,000 units were sold, the highest mark since 1929, when 4,438,000 sets were marketed, against 3,806,000 in 1933. Estimates indicate that sales this year will reach the 5,000,000 mark.

Commenting on the continued gains recorded for sales of radio sets, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., note that "a particularly encouraging phase of this year's sales has been the higher profit-margin obtained on household sets, because of the trend toward the larger and more expensive models."

"The medium-priced models constitute the bulk of the sales," this analysis continues, "but there has been a decided shift since last summer to the more elaborate console units. In fact, now that earning power has improved, the desire is more marked to own a real article of furniture rather than just a midget set."

Feature

This year's outstanding development is the metal tube. On this feature there are two schools of thought. Glass-tube advocates contend it is merely a merchandising problem. The arguments of each school usually end in a dead heat as far as the bystander is concerned.

The glass tube, which is surrounded by a metal shield, can be operated only up to a certain sensitivity mark, it is insisted. On the other hand, protagonists of the metal tube point to its sealed-tight feature in giving greater sensitivity and better reception. The glass-tube proponents hold that the advantages of the metal tube remain only in reception of all-wave stations.

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Current Events

August 19. — "Lie-detector" "testifies" claimant lied in Buffalo, New York, compensation suit. Admitted for fourth time as evidence.

Judge Charles S. Colden of Queens County (New York) Court rules that reporter may withhold confidential information in "rifle-gang" trial.

Ohio radio station cuts Governor Davey off air for two minutes for using profanity.

William H. Gilbert, last member of guard at Lincoln bier, dies at York, Pennsylvania.

Eighty-seven deportees arrive at Ellis Island to await deportation for diseases, criminal records, insanity, overstaying leave, and upon personal request.

Missouri gets cardboard "coins" in one- and five-mill denominations to pay one per cent. sales tax.

Paris-mutuels betting voted for Nebraska fairs as effort to aid farmers.

National Guardsmen open war-games at Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania.

August 20.—Army bomber flies 2,300 miles from Seattle, Washington, to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, in nine hours, setting new world record.

Federal court in Colorado rules that PWA funds may be used in building municipal power-plants.

Five persons, three of them nuns, killed and twenty others injured as bus wrecks auto near Bowie, Maryland.

Boat blast, twenty miles northeast of Nantucket light-ship, kills four fishermen: Four others rescued.

Four men with machine-gun get $60,000 in gems in a Boston Hotel jewelry-shop.

August 21.—Senate passes Pittman bill: First step toward guaranteeing neutrality in Italo-Ethiopian crisis.

President, in radio broadcast, praises the Scout spirit, and urges that citizens apply it to national problems.

One hundred and fifty monkeys escape camp at Frank Buck's Long Island Jungle; they play on tracks, halt train, and then scamper into woods.

K. of C. sends message to President demanding that action be taken in Mexico to halt religious persecution.

Labor convention delegates at a meeting in Albany, New York, oust a representative because of his Communist affiliations.

August 22.—Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, of the University of California, addressing a meeting of the American Chemical Society, announces that artificial radium, made from table-salt, may soon be commercially produced.

Young Democrats parade in Milwaukee on eve of second annual convention of the Young Democratic Clubs.

Three hundred "vigilantes" seize two alleged Communists at Santa Rosa, California; tar and feather them, and then force them to walk through city streets.

House provides $76,000,000 to carry out social-security program; $37,312,500 of it to pension the aged.

Washington announces that relief-costs fell $9,488,239 in July, and the number of families on relief 4.6 per cent.

Fifty thousand mourn Will Rogers in Los Angeles services: 17,000 bow heads in tribute to Wiley Post at services in Oklahoma City.

New Jersey town gets rebuff from nudist camp as townsmen are accused of "peeking."

August 23.—President Roosevelt names Social Security Board: Ex-Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Chairman; Arthur J. Altemeyer, of Wisconsin, now 2d Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Vincent Morgan Miles, Arkansas lawyer,

President appoints new National Labor Relations Board: Joseph Warren Madden, Pittsburgh attorney, Chairman; John Michael Carmody, New York industrial engineer, and Edwin S. Smith, of Massachusetts, specialist in labor-relations.

New York City decides that all employable members of families on home-relief either must register with National Reemployment Service or face prosecution for non-support of their families.

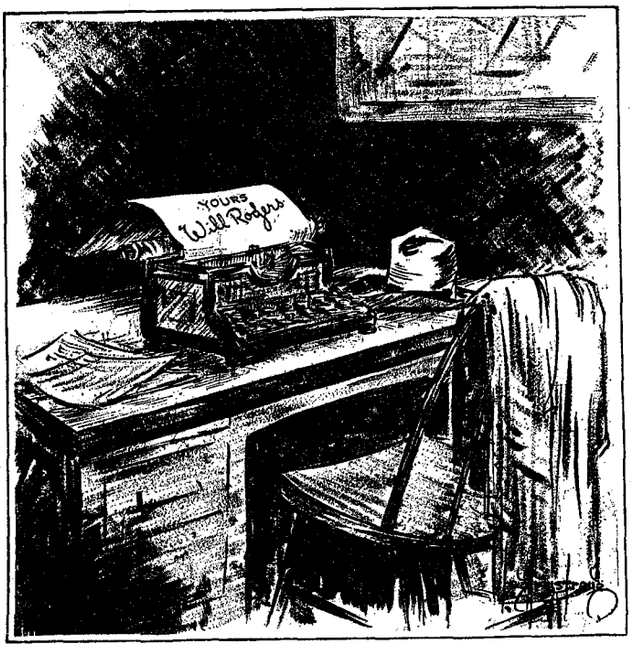
August 24.—Fire-bug, blamed for fourteen Denver fires in last three days, kindles three fires in City Hall, eludes firemen, and fifty armed officers.

Northwestern conference of Young Republicans rejects plank for immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus, and one for a revision of monetary system, shows strong preference for Borah as Presidential nominee.

August 25.—Thomas A. Edison, Jr., fifty-nine, head of the research department of the Edison Laboratories, and eldest son of the inventor, dies in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Texas bars open, repeal beer goes on sale as majority of wet votes cast in Saturday's election passes 50,000.

United States protests to the Soviet Union over Communist propaganda activities in this country in "flagrant violation" of pledge of November 16, 1933.



Tag Line

—*Armstrong in the Spokane* Spokesman-Review

Going Home

—*Finley in the Pasadena* Post

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 33: As of Aug. 23, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment column refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Neutrality.—In lieu of various neutrality bills which have been pending before it, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the Senate a resolution (S. J. Res. 173) embodying several phases of the neutrality problem. This resolution subsequently was passed by the Senate and submitted to the House for its consideration and approval.

Specifically, the measure prohibits the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries. It likewise prohibits the transportation of such cargo by U. S. vessels for use of belligerent States.

A National Munitions Control Board is established under the proposed enactment. This Board would consist of the Secretary of State, as chairman and executive officer; the Secretary of the Treasury; the Secretary of War; the Secretary of the Navy; the Secretary of Commerce; the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, or some member of each committee whom the chairman of the respective committees may designate.

* * *

Air-Transport Control.—Senator McCarran, of Nevada, is sponsor of a bill (S.3420) to regulate the transportation of passengers and property by air-carriers, operating in interstate and foreign commerce.

In recommending that the bill be passed the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce advised the Senate as follows:

"This bill is a part of a complete and coordinated program of legislation touching all forms of transportation recommended by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation. The ultimate objective of the entire program is a system of coordinated transportation for the nation which will supply the most efficient means of transport and furnish service as cheaply as is consistent with fair treatment of labor and with earnings which will support adequate credit and the ability to expand as need develops and to take advantage of all improvements in the art."

* * *

Will Rogers and Wiley Post.—The death of Will Rogers and Wiley Post in an airplane crash in Alaska stirred the Congress of the United States and brought about legislative activity in their behalf in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Both Houses passed a bill, previously introduced, to provide for the purchase by the Smithsonian Institution of the air-plane, *Winnie Mae*, and its instruments with which Wiley Post made his flights around the world.

Senator McAdoo, of California, sponsored a measure, which the Senate passed, to authorize the interment of the two famous Americans in Arlington National Cemetery at Washington, D. C. Measures were introduced in the House to provide for the coinage of medals to commemorate the achievements of Will Rogers and Wiley Post, and another resolution would authorize the issuance of a special postage-stamp in honor of Will Rogers.

* * *

Business Loan Advisory Board.—A bill (H. R. 9090) to establish an Advisory Board for commercial and industrial business loans has been introduced in the House by Representative Kopplemann, of Connecticut. His proposal was referred to the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Board would be composed of three members to be appointed by the President. It would "consult and advise with" the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks on industrial loan policies, would recommend changes to promote the use of such loans, and would investigate and review applications and loans already made.

* * *

Cotton Processing-Taxes.—Representative Martin, of Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution to suspend the payment of cotton processing-taxes, which was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. His proposal (H. J. Res. 380) directs suspension of the AAA provisions which direct the payment of such cotton taxes "until the United States Supreme Court finally determines the validity of the imposition of processing-taxes under such Act."

Pending such decision, the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to "pay commitments already entered into by contract with cotton growers" out of funds appropriated under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Title and Author	Bill Number	HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Committee Referred to	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2 3												
BONUS *Vinson (Ky.)*	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	Passed 3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	Passed 5-7	(18)	Veto 5-22
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA. *Arnold*	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	Passed S-5-7 3-26	H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Oliver*	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	Passed 2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	Passed S-3-13 2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Parks*	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	Passed 2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	Passed S-3-26 3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	Passed 3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	Passed S-3-20 3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA. *Taylor*	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	Passed 3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	Passed S-5-1 4-16	H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA. *Sandlin*	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	Passed 3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	Passed S-5-10 3-29	H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Cary*	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	Passed 4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	Minor	Passed S-6-21 5-24	H-6-21	6-24
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA. *Ludlow*	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	Passed 5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	Minor	Passed S-7-2 5-31	H-7-2	7-8
2d DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR8554	Appro.	(24)	6-19	Minor	Passed 6-21	Appro.	Minor	7-15	Minor	Passed S-8-5 5-24	H-8-7	8-12
4-BILLION RELIEF *Buchanan*	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	Passed 1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	Passed S-4-5 3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE *Doughton*	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	Passed 4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	(24)	Passed S-8-9 6-19	H-8-8	8-14
HOME LOAN *Steagall*	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	Passed 3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	Passed S-5-21 4-12	H-5-20	5-28
FARM CREDIT *Fletcher*	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	Passed 5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed S-5-23 2-11	H-5-22	6-3
FOOD, DRUG *Copeland*	S5	I.C.	(28)	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(21)	Passed 5-28	....	....
HOLDING CO'S. *Wheeler*	S2796	I.C.	(25)	6-24	(26)	Passed 7-2	I.C.	(19)	5-14	(23)	Passed 6-11	....	....
AAA AMEND. *Jones*	HR8492	Agri.	None	6-15	Minor	Passed 6-18	Agri.	(26)	7-3	(29)	Passed S-8-15 7-23	H-8-13	....
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY *Doughton*	HR6359	W.&M.	None	3-7	None	Passed 3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	Passed S-4-11 3-28	H-4-11	4-19
RIVERS AND HARBORS *Mansfield*	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	Passed 4-9	Comm.	(24)	6-17	Minor	Passed S-8-20 6-27	H-8-19	....
NRA EXTENSION *Clark*	SJR113	W. & M.	(22)	6-6	None	Passed 6-7	Fin.	None	5-2	None	Passed 5-14	None	6-14
AIR-MAIL SERVICE *Mead*	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	Passed 3-25	P.O	(20)	5-23	(25)	Passed S-8-6 6-25	H-8-7	8-14
WAR PROFITS *McSwain*	HR5529	M.A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	Passed 4-9	(14)	(18)	(24)	....	....	....	....
Pope	S2998	.....	....	....	....	....	F.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
BANKING *Steagall*	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	Passed 5-9	Bank'g	(26)	7-2	(31)	Passed S-8-19 7-26	H-8-19	....
DEPOSIT INS. *Glass*	SJRes152	Bank'g	(25)	6-27	None	Passed 6-27	Bank'g	None	6-25	None	Passed 6-25	(25)	6-28
LABOR BOARD *Wagner*	S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	(24)	Passed 6-19	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	Passed S-6-27 5-16	H-6-27	7-5
COMMODITY EXCHANGE *Jones*	HR6772	Agri.	None	3-18	None	Passed 6-3	Agri.	....	8-21	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT *Wheeler Bus. Truck Coordinator*	S1629	I.C.	Minor	7-24	Minor	Passed 8-1	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	Passed 4-16	None	8-9
TAX EXTEN. *Doughton*	SJRes 112	I.C.	(24)	(24)	None	Passed 6-14	I.C.	Minor	5-7	None	Passed 6-10	None	6-14
NEW TAXES *Doughton*	HJRes324	W. & M.	None	6-14	None	Passed 6-17	Fin.	(24)	6-20	None	Passed S-6-27 6-26	H-6-27	6-28
GOLD SUITS *Steagall*	HR8974	W.& M.	None	7-30	(31)	Passed 8-5	Fin.	(32)	8-12	(32)	Passed 8-15	....	....
TVA AMEND. *McSwain*	HJRes348	Bank'g	None	7-12	None	Passed 7-18	Bank'g	(30)	7-31	None	Passed 8-8	....	....
Norris	HR8632	M.A.	None	6-26	(27)	Passed 7-11	.....	....	....	....	Passed S-8-21	....	....
LIQUOR *Cullen*	S2357	M.A.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	Minor	4-11	Minor	5-14	H-8-21	....
OIL *Cole*	HR8870	W. & M.	(28)	6-17	Minor	Passed 7-24	Fin.	(32)	8-9	(32)	8-13	....	....
Thomas	HR9053	I.C.	Minor	8-14	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	S2027	.....	....	....	....	....	Mines	Minor	5-3	(32)	8-14	....	....

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Definition of the Month.—A kibitzer is a guy with an interferiority complex.—*Life.*

Always the Gent.—It was Fred Allen who best defined a gentleman. He said a gentleman is a guy who wouldn't hit a woman with his hat on.—*New York Daily Mirror.*

Success.—"How is your doctor son getting on in his practise?"

"Excellently—he is now occasionally able to tell a patient there is nothing wrong with him."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Test.—INTERVIEWER—"What made you a multimillionaire?"

MULTIMILLIONAIRE—"My wife."

INTERVIEWER—"Ah, her loyal help—"

MULTIMILLIONAIRE—"No, no. I was simply curious to know if there was *any* income she couldn't live beyond."—*Humorist (London).*

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Ship's Librarian: "Here, lady, is splendid book of thrilling. Plenty detective. Many bloodstain. Delicious!"

What Else Have You Got?—A missionary in India was having an earnest talk with a Hindu whom he hoped to convert to Christianity.

"Come, now," said the missionary, "wouldn't you like to go to Heaven when you die?"

The Hindu shook his head in polite regret.

"I do not think," he said, "that Heaven can be very good, or the British would have grabbed it years ago."—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

Sub.—A factory superintendent visiting Toronto threw a nickel towards the blind man's cup. The coin missed and rolled along the pavement, but the man with the dark glasses quickly recovered it.

"But I thought you were blind?"

"No, I am not the regular blind man, sir," he said. "I'm just taking his place while he's at the movies."—*Industrial Engineering.*

Zing!—A golfer, no matter how badly he played, was never heard to swear. One day one of his opponents remarked upon this fact.

"Yeh, it's true, I don't cuss," admitted the fozzler, "but let me tell you this. Every time I miss I spit. And whenever I spit, the grass don't grow again no more."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Keep It Quiet.—MRS. MACTAVISH—"My little boy has just swallowed a ten-dollar gold piece."

NEIGHBOR—"Gracious, is the child in danger?"

MRS. MACTAVISH—"No, thank goodness, his father's out of town."—*Fifth Corps Area News.*

Stew.—A Mexican and an American worked together in a mine in Kansas. On several occasions the Mexican had rabbit for dinner, and shared it with his workmate.

One day the American asked: "Where do you get rabbits, José? I can't find any."

"My wife she get 'um," José replied. "Ever' night they come 'round the house and make noise. She shoot 'um."

"Noise? Rabbits don't make a noise."

"Sure," asserted José, positively. "Go, 'Meow, meow.'"—*Morning Advertiser (London).*

Extra-Effort Note.—Out in Seldon, Long Island, on the Riverhead Road, we passed a sign "Eggs Laid While You Wait."—*New Yorker.*

True Love.—MARIE—"Are they in love?"

MAZIE—"They must be. She listens to him describe a ball-game and he listens to her telling how her cousin's new dress was made."—*Pathfinder.*

To G.—

I'll come to you, my darling,
without a kitchen shower,
Without my linen monogrammed,
Without the maiden's dower.

Without a single asset
As far as I can see,
But I will bring you, sweetheart,
My bill for dentistry.

—*Life.*

All Through the Night.—NOVICE (with great determination after numerous attempts)—"I'll stay here till I hit this ball."

CADDIE—"Weel, ye can get some ither laddie to haud yer sticks, for this is ma bath nicht."—*Sporting & Dramatic.*

Family Problem.—FIRST GIRL HIKER—"I inserted an advertisement in our local newspaper recently under a box-number for a male partner to accompany me on a fortnight's hiking-trip."

SECOND GIRL—"How interesting. Did you have many replies?"

FIRST GIRL—"Yes, hundreds, but there was a terrible row in the house over it."

SECOND GIRL—"Good gracious, why?"

FIRST GIRL—"Father was one of the applicants!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Ham, or Cheese?—It is, however, the easiest and most commonplace of all criticism to say "he is a food."—*Bluefield (W. Va.) paper.*

Too, Too Refined.—Mrs. ———— was given a warning by the liquor commissioners to operate her café in a more disorderly manner.—*Hilo (Hawaii) paper.*

Hopped Right in.—Karl Marx was a descendant of a long line of rabbits, but the whole family embraced Christianity when Karl was in his sixth year.—*Greenfield (Mass.) paper.*

Must Be the Tides.—Games, this season, will be played as usual at Seaview Park, which is on the ocean front every Thursday and Saturday.—*Cape May (N. J.) paper.*

Now, Let's Get This Straight.—The bridegroom, also attired in all white, walked with the Rev. ————, pastor of Central Presbyterian church of which the bride is a member and officiating minister.—*Fayetteville (Ark.) paper.*

Cinch.—

SON OF PRESIDENT
ENDS MOTH'S JOB
WITH TVA PROJECT

—*Head-line in Opelika (Ala.) paper.*

That's Not the Point.—Q—How many strenographers and typists are in the United States?

A—A rough estimate of their growth is about one foot in diameter in 100 years. Trees generally grow more slowly as their age increases.—*New York paper.*

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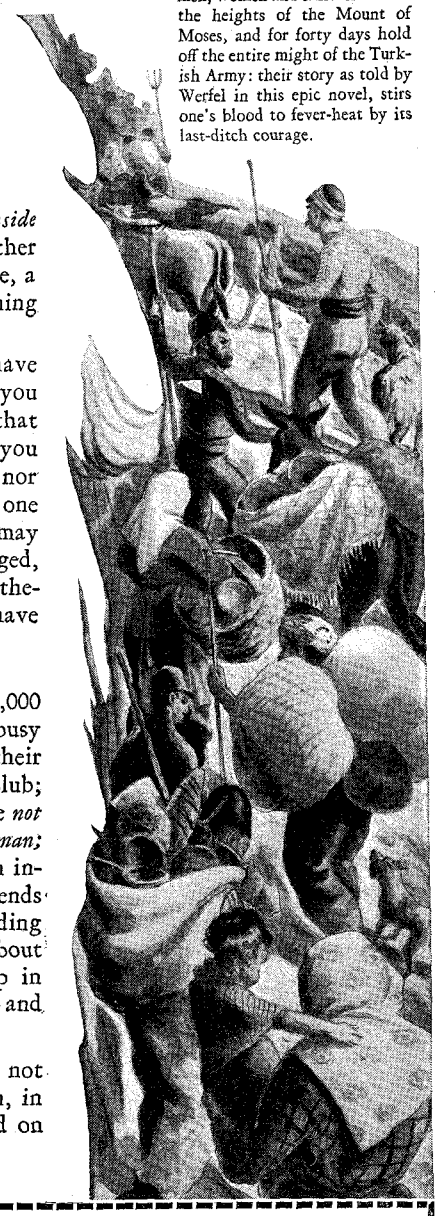
FREE — A RECENT NOVEL HAILED THE WORLD OVER AS ONE OF THE MASTERPIECES OF OUR TIME

THE FORTY DAYS OF MUSA DAGH

BY FRANZ WERFEL



A little village of Armenians, men, women and children—scale the heights of the Mount of Moses, and for forty days hold off the entire might of the Turkish Army: their story as told by Werfel in this epic novel, stirs one's blood to fever-heat by its last-ditch courage.

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EIGHT months ago the five judges of the Book-of-the-Month Club selected *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh* as the book-of-the-month. Over 50,000 of our more than 100,000 members elected to take it. In addition, within a few weeks, it became a national best-seller. The praise it received from critics all over the country was extraordinary. Without doubt you read about this book, heard it praised on all sides, and in all probability you said to yourself, "That is a book I surely want to read." *But did you ever read it?*

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By special arrangement with the publishers of *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh*, we have obtained the rights to give away up to 10,000 copies of the book in this experiment. And what we here propose is this: mail the inquiry below, *and a copy of this great novel will immediately be put aside in your name*, and held until we hear whether or not you care to join. In the meantime, a booklet will at once be sent to you outlining how the Club operates.

Study this booklet at your leisure; have the members of your family do likewise; you may be surprised, for instance, to learn that belonging to the Club does not mean you have to pay any fixed sum each year; nor does it mean that you are obliged to take one book every month, twelve a year (you may take as few as four); nor are you obliged, willy-nilly, to take the specific book-of-the-month selected by the judges. You have complete freedom of choice at all times.

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FRANZ WERFEL

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JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, *N. Y. Times.* "Once read, it will never be forgotten."

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HORACE GREGORY, *N. Y. Herald Tribune.* "I know of no contemporary novel where historical incident is given such complete reality."

LOUIS KRONENBERGER, *N. Y. Times.* "It tells a story which it is almost one's duty as an intelligent human being to read. And one's duty here becomes one's pleasure also."

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON. "To me it is worth everything that has appeared during the last two years."

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